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U. S. Department of Agriculture

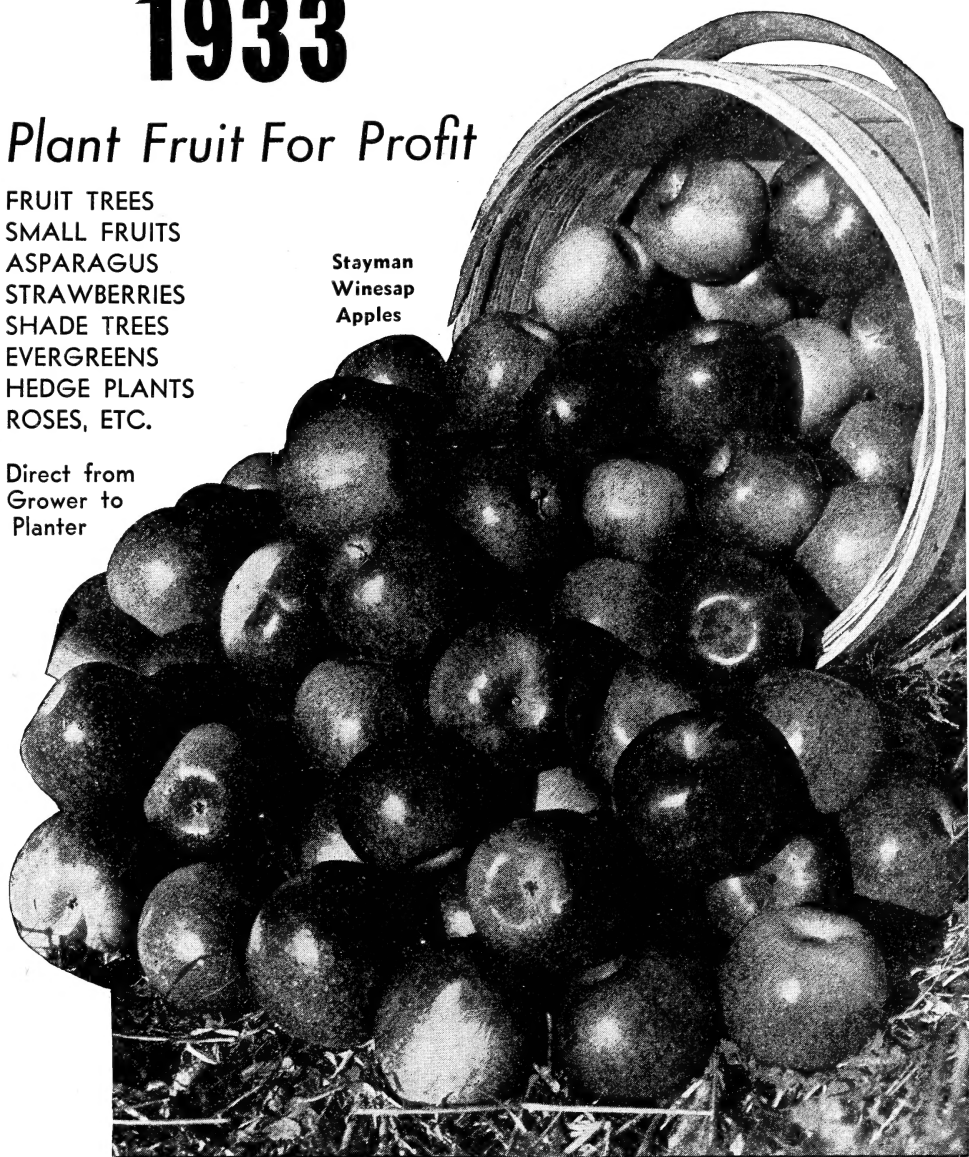
Harrisons' Planting Guide 1933

Plant Fruit For Profit

FRUIT TREES
SMALL FRUITS
ASPARAGUS
STRAWBERRIES
SHADE TREES
EVERGREENS
HEDGE PLANTS
ROSES, ETC.

Direct from
Grower to
Planter

Stayman
Winesap
Apples



Highest Quality

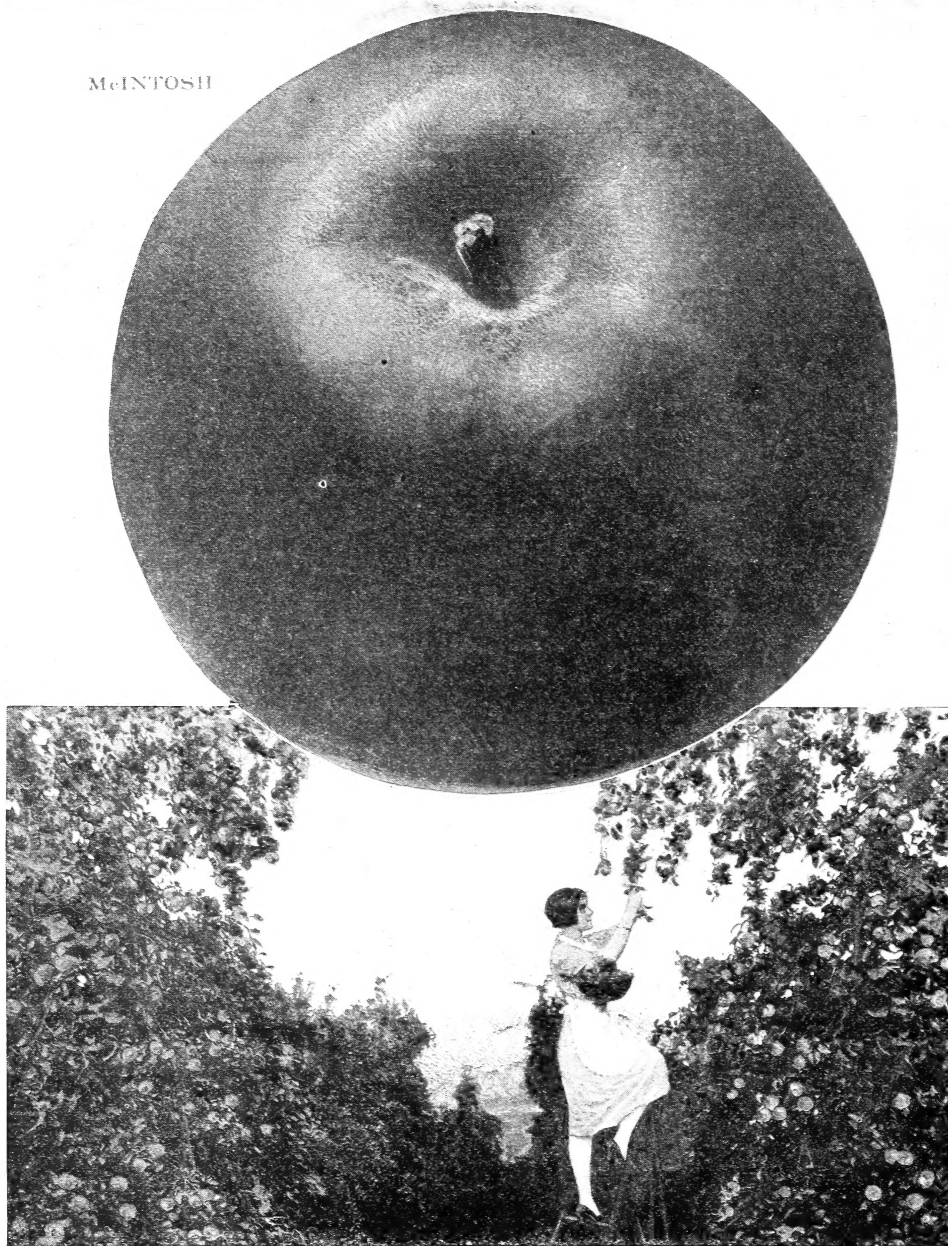
TRUE TO NAME

Lowest Prices

HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Inc.
BERLIN • MARYLAND

ESTABLISHED 1884 • OVER 5000 ACRES IN NURSERIES AND ORCHARDS

McINTOSH



PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Harrisons' Nurseries were established in 1884 with the fundamental idea of furnishing the fruit growers and the home owners with the highest quality nursery stock obtainable, at reasonable, attractive, low prices. Our organization is well equipped with experts in all phases of the nursery and orchard business and along with our favorable climate and ideal soils, we are producing America's finest quality nursery products, which we are selling direct to you, thus saving you the agent's commissions and other unnecessary expenses.

In our forty-nine years of nursery experience, we have passed through several periods of falling prices, but we have never lowered Harrison standard of "Highest Quality" to meet the demand for cheap goods—and never will—but have made our 1933 prices to meet the present depression conditions. You will find our prices generally lower than others, when quality is compared.

Agriculture is the basis of all industry, and it will come back to normal quicker than anything else. Fruit growing is a main industry of agriculture and over a period of generations has been the most profitable in cash returns. Fruit prices are much higher today than many other leading

farm crops and products such as, corn, wheat, hay, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, hogs, cattle and dairy products.

This spring will be the ideal time to plant an orchard—as the highest quality trees are much cheaper than within a generation, labor is plentiful and good orchard land can be purchased at exceedingly low prices. When your orchard comes into bearing, it will be when times are favorable and when the depression will be history, therefore prepare now to reap the cash profits you are entitled to within a few years.

We deeply appreciate the loyal support of the thousands of customers who have favored us with their business from year to year. We cordially invite the prospective customer to visit our nurseries and orchards, thus availing himself of the opportunity of comparing our Quality products and noting our huge facilities to satisfactorily take care of his order, regardless of size.

Awaiting the pleasure of serving you, and with best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,
HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Inc.
G. Hale Harrison,
President.

BUY YOUR TREES AND PLANTS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

You Save Money and Make Success Certain

HARRISONS' QUALITY FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS WILL REAP YOU RICH REWARDS

TRUE TO NAME — HIGH QUALITY — NURSERY PRODUCTS



A Portion of Harrisons' Fruit Tree Nursery

WE MERIT YOUR PATRONAGE

BECAUSE: We enjoy the confidence of a large and steadily increasing trade, which has been built up by us by many years of faithful service and strict adherence to the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

BECAUSE: Our prices are consistent with the quality of the stock we sell. We claim and can prove that our trees are bigger at any age than nearly all others; that they are as hardy as the hardest and harder than most others; that they have well-ripened, firm wood when we sell them; that they are absolutely clean and free from disease, true to name, and that they are budded from bearing orchards of superior strains.

BECAUSE: WE SELL ONLY TREES WE GROW. Every tree you buy from us is Harrison-grown, and is so guaranteed. We will not expose our customers to possibility of error in variety, or lack of quality in the trees, and under no circumstances will we sell or offer for sale any trees not grown on our land under our own direction.

BECAUSE: Behind our stock, as a guarantee of its superior quality, is the ripe experience of more than

forty-nine years in nursery and orchard work. The third generation, consisting of six Harrison Brothers, are devoting their entire time and attention to the production of "Harrison Quality" trees for you to plant. The statements in this catalog are based on our experience—they are true, and you can depend on them.

Harrisons' Fruit Trees Are True to Name

Harrisons' Nurseries have been budding direct from bearing commercial orchards, selecting only from those trees which for many years have shown to have unusually heavy-bearing habits, consisting of the best types possible and of the best known strains, for more than forty years.

This is an old Harrison-process, which has been the backbone of our wonderful international success in selling trees, and the idea was originated by our late Senator Orlando Harrison and our late George A. Harrison.

This process has just recently been discovered by some nurseries. Harrisons' reputation on fruit trees has been built up by the fact that over a quarter of a million customers have found by actual test of growing and fruiting our trees that they have proven to be absolutely true to name, the best strains for the respective varieties, hardy, sturdy, vigorous, withstanding the rigid cold winters of Canada, as well as the hot scorching summers of Georgia, Florida, Texas and Mexico.

At prices quoted in this catalogue, all nursery stock is delivered to the transportation Companies at Berlin, Maryland, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.

Harrisons' Fruit Trees Are Budded

Leading orchardists prefer budded trees, as it is generally conceded that they are sturdier, quicker growers and far superior to grafted, hence the reason: why all Harrisons' fruit trees are budded.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that when young trees are propagated by buds, they have the same bearing characteristics as the trees from which the budding wood was cut. If this tree is a regular bearer of heavy crops of fine fruit, the young trees will be the same. If that tree is a shy bearer, or produces inferior fruit, the young trees have very little chance of ever becoming profitable orchards. You can notice it in your own orchard and neighborhood—one Baldwin or York Imperial tree will bear twice as many as another standing alongside of it, and better apples too. This condition applies as well to peaches, pears, plums, cherries and other fruits.

When, therefore, we say that our trees are budded from bearing orchards, it means that they have come from trees growing in a successful orchard, and that they should possess superior bearing habits throughout their life. Harrisons' apple, pear and cherry trees are budded on Whole Root Seedlings, producing the cleanest, largest and best roots available and insuring long-lived trees. When you order Harrisons' trees henceforth, know that you are getting stock that has been propagated in our own nurseries, from buds cut from selected bearing trees, budded on well-grown whole root seedlings, and cared for in the best manner while growing in our nurseries. Harrisons' trees are dependable at all times.

No matter where you buy trees, or what price you pay, they are a distinct loss unless they make good in your or-



Nursery Inspection. Every tree
"hand picked"

chard. It's mighty unfortunate that many people forget this fact, and innocently buy trees because they think they are saving a few cents.

We claim, and can prove, that the trees from our nurseries are larger than most other trees; tests of more than forty-nine years show that they are as hardy and adaptable as trees grown in any part of the country, and nine times in ten they are hardier; the wood is well ripened, firm and solid when the trees are offered for sale; and it goes without saying that they are clean and free from disease.

There are a good many things that put Harrison-grown trees in the front rank, but probably the most important is the fact that our trees are budded from bearing orchards. That means pedigreed trees, although we don't give them that title.

The bud-sticks we use are cut from trees that are known to be large producers for several years—not first-year bearers. We want to know that the parent tree is worthy of having its characteristics transmitted to a second or third generation.

Our Trees Are Free From Disease and Insects

All stock is thoroughly inspected by the Maryland State Entomologist and his corps each fall and spring just before digging time, and one of his assistants, in the employ of the State, is located at our nursery during the entire shipping season. The trees are given a final thorough inspection just before they are packed ready for shipment. Every precaution possible is taken for the protection of the customer and his stock, and each carload, box or bale is tagged with the State Entomologist's Certificate of Health Inspection.



Block of Harrisons' Bud Selected Two Year
apple trees in the nursery rows

HARRISONS' TREES SATISFY WHEREVER PLANTED

May 29, 1932

Gentlemen:

The 6,500 Hiley peach trees one year 5 to 6 ft. shipped during March are growing fine and still 100% alive, although on account of the exceedingly dry weather we thought it advisable to water them during the middle of May. At this time they are making a nice growth.

Very truly yours,
THE ALBANY PEACH AND PECAN CO., INC.
Albany, Georgia

May 11, 1932

Gentlemen:

The 3,400 apple trees 1 yr. budded 5 to 6 ft. grade which we purchased from you last fall are starting off nicely. Will no doubt want more trees next year.

Yours truly,
MOORE & DORSEY,
By: E. Blackburn Moore,
Berryville, Virginia

December 7, 1931

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th regarding peach trees. We planted 1,050 of your trees just a few years ago and all of them are growing nicely.

We have ample room to plant a number of more trees, in fact have laid our plans for planting trees this season.

Very truly yours,
EDMAR FARMS, INC.,
Baltimore, Maryland

WHY WASTE TIME GROWING ORDINARY CROPS

FRUIT PAYS \$100 to \$500 per Acre

Little Orchards Make More Money Than Big Farms

Mr. Farmer, if you are not making money something is wrong. Other farmers are making money—BIG MONEY—and you can do likewise if you will produce something the people want and are willing to pay for. What is the use of wearing out yourself and your land on crops that pay from \$10.00 to LESS THAN NOTHING per acre? Grow a few acres of fruit and leave the balance of your land idle.

Fruit will give you a bigger cash profit than any other crop you can grow. You'll make more actual money from one acre of fruit than you will from 20 to 40 acres of ordinary farm crops. Show us a prosperous farmer and we will show you a fruit farmer. The reason for this is plain and simple—there is a big surplus of ordinary farm crops such as Wheat, Potatoes, Corn, Cotton, etc., while on the other hand there is a shortage of fruits.



A peach orchard is a profitable investment. One of Harrison's famous bearing peach orchards

Get Your Share of This Easy Money

There are no secrets involved in making big money with fruits. Plant our selected varieties and success is assured. Thousands of other farmers with land like yours and with the same training and ability have paid for their farms and become independent growing fruit.

There is nothing but you yourself to keep you from making the Big Profits enjoyed by others. You have the land, we have the trees, so let's get together. Every dollar invested in our quality, time proven trees will reap you several dollars of profits.

Plant Harrison's Selected Trees

Hundreds of our friends visit us at Berlin every year. Scarcely any one who looks over our Nurseries fails to express wonder at their extent, and admiration at the care with which we till each individual block; weeds are kept down throughout the season. Fruits and Ornamentals alike receive painstaking attention.

But for the rest of our friends—those who have not come—a little explanation of our methods of growing stock and handling orders may be interesting.

We grow our stock and sell it direct to planters. Thus we know the origin of all our stock and can guarantee it perfectly free from disease.

We cultivate the trees more carefully in the nursery row than the intelligent farmer cultivates his rows of corn. This careful tending plays a great part in producing for each tree a vigorous root and shapely top.

Visit us when you will—and there is never a time when you are not welcome—you will notice the clean, well-worked condition of every row of trees in our large nursery acreage.

This constant mellowing of the soil and destroying of weeds plays a vastly more important part in assuring good trees—trees that produce in the orchard—than many nurserymen, or growers either, realize.

When it comes to budding we spare no pains to get everything exactly right and the varieties true to name. Every bud—every inch of propagating wood—comes from trees that we have been watching closely for years, and whose fruit is critically inspected season after season.

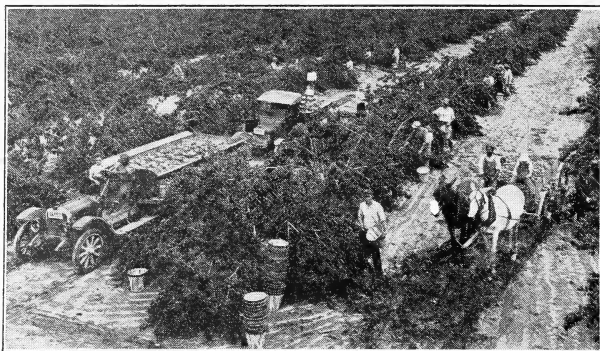
In short, the "ancestry" of every Harrison tree—root, trunk, and branch—is history to us before it leaves our nurseries. We cannot afford to take chances; neither can you, for it is too late to remedy mistakes when your trees come into bearing.

Harrison's Service

"Harrison Service" goes further than selling good trees and packing and shipping them right. We help you first, if you wish, in selecting suitable varieties for your soil, climate and market conditions; we tell you about the special care each variety needs; how each fruits best, and when the crop ripens. This information is at your service before you buy—after you buy—always; it is absolutely free to you without "strings" of any kind.

Our great experimental fruiting orchards of peaches on the home place at Berlin, and our extensive apple plantations in West Virginia and Western Maryland are under the personal observation of the Proprietors, as are also our orchards of plums, pears, cherries and other small fruits.

Better fruits can come only from better trees planted on ideal soils, correctly fertilized, properly pruned, and well cultivated. A guarantee of these trees must be parent trees of proven character and performance



Picking scene in one of our large peach orchards. We select our buds for propagation from this type of bearing orchards

Our friends are invited to visit us at any time—our homes are always open—and see for themselves the many features of interest of our Nurseries.

Berlin is easily reached from Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia and is only seven miles from Ocean City, one of the most famous and most attractive recreation points of the Maryland Peninsula.

Succeeding With Orchards of Apples and Peaches

First of all let us make it perfectly clear that any man with common sense can succeed with a commercial orchard. There are no tricks in growing fruit; just simply follow the rules of the game.

Selecting the varieties is the greatest problem to be solved. If you are planting for home use, you want sorts that are hardy and good bearers. If you are planning a commercial orchard, you must insist on these two points and another of equal importance—ability to stand packing and shipping.

Experience and close observation have shown that among the hundreds of varieties of apples and peaches only a few are worth growing for market. Possibly a dozen varieties of apples, and not more than six kinds of peaches make up the list.

Some of these varieties will be adapted to your section, and these should form the main orchard. In the apple section of this catalogue you will find a table showing the territory where the desirable apples succeed; you can safely depend on this information. Then, too, you should note the varieties that your neighbors are growing, and find out whether the crops are regular and profitable.

In the peach section we put special emphasis on the varieties that are used in the great peach-growing sections of the United States. You can depend on these for the main planting; then use other varieties to suit local markets, as your fancy may dictate.

Planting seems to be next in importance after selecting the varieties. It is not necessary to speak of this at length right here, for the subject will be fully covered in the following pages; however, it is of the greatest importance that the land be well drained. The land may be put in good condition by plowing and harrowing in advance of setting the trees, or same can be done immediately after planting; at least that part of the land adjacent to the trees should be so treated.

At the time of planting trees, it is a good plan to fill the hole about three-fourths full of earth and then apply a pound of ground raw bone, well distributed, before completing the filling of the hole. Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers. A liberal application of this on top

of the ground about the trees will be very beneficial in promoting quick growth. It should be remembered, however, that in applying coarse manure about trees it should be kept a few inches from the trunk, so that mice will not nest in the manure and possibly girdle the trees. A piece of land where cowpeas or other leguminous crops have been grown previous to planting is an excellent location for a young orchard.

CULTIVATION. Of course, the orchardists will run the harrow and drag between the little trees. But why not plant an intercrop between the rows, and thus make the land bear a part of the expenses for the first four or five years? When you cultivate the crop in the early part of the season you are giving the trees just what they need. Cultivation may cease in time to sow a cover-crop and permit the wood to ripen before cold weather comes.

MARKETING. Frankly, we believe that the marketing of the crop of fruit is the essential point in profit-making. You may grow good fruit, but if you neglect the packing, or ship it to points where there is a surplus, your profits surely will be reduced. Fancy apples are most salable when packed in boxes or bushel baskets in summer or early fall, although in some cases it may be necessary to use barrels.

The "Georgia carrier" makes the most practical and useful container for peaches when they are to be shipped a considerable distance. For nearby markets the Jersey half-bushel basket is sometimes used. Many growers use the bushel basket but we prefer the "Georgia carrier" as a container for our best fruit.

Be sure that only perfect fruit is packed—one imperfect specimen impairs the value of the basket or barrel, and, if too many specimens are defective, the value of the entire shipment will be lessened.

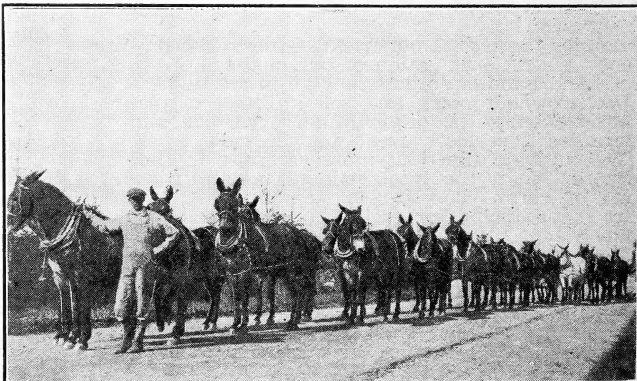
There is no question about success in fruit-growing if you give it the care and attention a real business deserves. We maintain a "Service Bureau" and at all times are ready to advise you about varieties, care of the trees, packing, and other problems, and will be glad to give you the benefit of our experience.

General Planting Directions

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL. All stock should be planted immediately on arrival but if not convenient to do so, open bundle and heel roots in the ground, covering them thoroughly.

PLANTING. Dig holes twice the size necessary to take in all the roots; throw top soil to one side, and use it for filling around the roots; tread the earth hard after planting. Plant trees 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Do not mix the soil with water, the earth being sufficiently moist. Too much water when planting is injurious. After planting, and during the summer, sufficient water should be used to keep the earth moist.

PRUNING. The limbs of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and roses should be cut back two-thirds when planted. Remove all surplus branches from



Tree plow team, with this power we dig deep enough to get all the roots on the trees

We have no agents. Buy from this catalog

trees, leaving, say, three main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thus insuring outward growth. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip and a head established the second year, either high or low, as preferred. All roots should be pruned smoothly before planting, cutting off the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top.

MULCHING. A most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of 3 feet, using coarse manure—lawn clippings, or grass, are effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, facilitates quick growth and retards the growth of weeds. When straw or manure is left on the ground all winter, clear a space of 15 inches around the tree to avoid damage from mice.

DRAINAGE. Your time and money are wasted if you plant on undrained soil. All hollows should be avoided when selecting positions for planting.

STAKING. Every ornamental tree should be thoroughly staked and tied with some soft material. Constant motion of the wind kills more newly planted trees than any other cause. They cannot make roots or fibers unless they are perfectly stationary, therefore every planter should give special care to this planting point; you will save your trees.

LABELS. Labels should be removed and some other method adopted for recording varieties. The wires will cut and damage the limbs.

CULTIVATION. Hoe or cultivate frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds are allowed to sap the life of the soil.

A SUMMARY OF ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS IS: Careful planting, good soil, mulching, cultivation, drainage, and staking the first season, with the cutting-back of branches and trimming ends of roots when stock is planted.

How to Plant the Orchard

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING. Every orchardist seems to have his own ideas about the distance apart that his trees should stand. The best modern practice shows that 24x32 feet for apple trees gives ample space for cultivating, spraying and picking. On the 32-foot line a filler tree can be planted, with the idea that the fillers are to be cut out before they

interfere with the growth of the permanent trees. For this purpose use any of the early-maturing apples, Duchess, Wealthy, Grimes, McIntosh Red and Yellow Transparent apples are desirable because of their upright growth and early-fruited habit.

Another common distance is 40 by 40 feet. This has many supporters among practical orchard men, but our experience in our own orchards is in favor of the 24 by 32-ft. plan.

The bush fruits—currants, raspberries, etc.—can be used as intercrops and permitted to remain for five or six years. Strawberries, too, are successfully grown



Harrison Quality peach trees in the nursery rows—propagated from carefully Bud Selected strains

between the fruit trees, and many orchardists make good money from a planting of tomatoes. The land between the trees ought to be used—and can be—for at least five years.

When you invest the \$50 to \$100 an acre that it takes to plant an orchard and care for it five years, you want to make it pay as much as possible and as quickly as possible. It is a plain business proposition. Because of this, we say plant two or three of the best-paying varieties and then grow crops between the rows. We advise every planter of an apple orchard to put peach trees between the apple trees as fillers for the first eight or ten years, if you want to grow peaches and the land is suited to peaches. If the land is not adapted for peaches, plant apple fillers and grow beans, peas, tomatoes, early potatoes or other vegetables between the rows of trees for two or three years. The use of fillers and intercrops will make your orchard pay from the very beginning. Early bearing of fruit trees depends somewhat on treatment, but to a larger extent on the varieties planted. McIntosh Red and Yellow Transparent, especially, will bear abundantly when they are from four to six years old.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

Feet Apart	Per Acre	Feet Apart	Per Acre
40	27 trees	10	435 trees
35	35 trees	8	680 trees
30	50 trees	6	1,210 trees
25	70 trees	5	1,745 trees
20	110 trees	4	2,722 trees
18	135 trees	3	4,840 trees
15	195 trees	2	10,890 trees
12	305 trees	1	43,560 trees

Proper Planting Distances

To find the number of trees required to an acre, see table above.

Apple—20 to 40 feet apart. We advise 24x32 feet as most satisfactory when peach fillers are used. (See ideal arrangement above.)

Apricot—20 to 24 feet apart.

Cherry—(sour sorts) 18 to 24 feet apart; (sweet sorts) 20 to 27 feet apart.

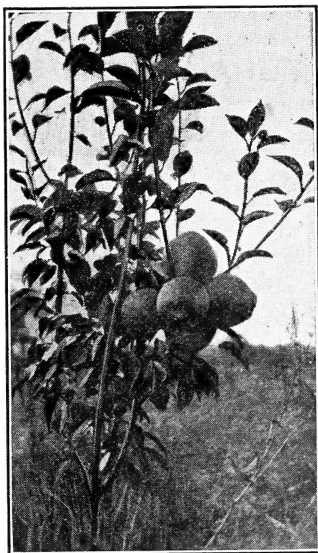
Peach—16 to 20 feet apart. (Commercial peach growers all over the country consider 20 feet apart the best distance.)

Pear—Standard, 20 to 27 feet apart.

Plum—15 to 20 feet apart.

Quince—10 to 16 feet apart.

Pecans—35 to 40 feet apart.

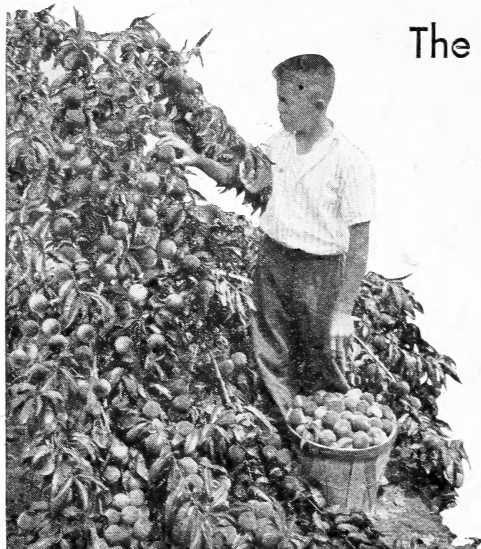


Harrison apple trees are noted for their early bearing characteristics

We have satisfied many thousands of customers in our 49 years of service

PEACHES

The Crop for Profits



Heavy bearing peach trees in Harrison's orchards from which we procure Bud Selected strains

It has been estimated that Peaches have a greater commercial value in the United States than all other stone-fruits combined, a recent report covering several seasons giving a value of more than \$30,000,000 for the average annual crop. Transportation problems have been solved and it is a comparatively easy matter to ship the fruit to distant markets, thus taking advantage of the demand and securing the highest possible prices. A Peach orchard may live and produce profitable crops for twenty-five years or even longer, but the wise grower plans to secure the cost of trees and the expense of planting from the first five or six crops, in addition to securing a fair profit and adequate returns for the labor, fertilizer, and other expenses incurred annually.

Expert Peach-growers usually select a tract of land sloping to the north, but this is not necessary as the trees will be successful with any other exposure. The ideal soil for Peaches is a light sandy loam but they will succeed on a great variety of soils provided they are well drained.

Peaches Must Be Cultivated

All that has been said about planting trees in general and about planting apple trees in particular applies to Peach-tree planting. The soil must receive treatment which will give the trees sufficient moisture, available plant-food, and fine soil in which the roots may feed.

The new wood grown this year is the productive wood next year; that is, Peaches bear fruit only on wood a year old. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the trees in a thrifty growing condition. Peaches will not produce profitable crops unless cultivation is thorough.

Packing the Fruit

Packing-baskets and containers of many different styles are used for shipping Peaches. To a great extent, the local markets will determine the practical container; but, as a

general rule, the grower will find it best to adopt one of the three standard methods. We believe that the regular six-basket Georgia carrier is the most practical way of packing and shipping the fruit. In this package the fruit ships well, arrives in good order, and is so attractive that it sells for good prices even in a low market. Another advantage is that the carriers can be packed in a standard refrigerator-car without loss of space. In some sections of the country, particularly in Western Maryland and in West Virginia, the bushel basket is used; we have no particular objections to this package, except that it cannot be divided into small units as can the Georgia carrier. Growers who depend largely on a local or nearby market may be able to use the bushel basket, but even for this purpose we believe that the half-bushel "Delaware" basket is better for local use; particularly is this true when the fruit is unusually large or too small to pack to advantage in a Georgia carrier.

Quality Peach Trees

Harrison's peach trees are the best peach trees you can plant in your orchard. Our superior Berlin climate and soil, plus Harrison's methods of propagating, planting, budding, cultivating, spraying, pruning, digging, grading and packing are what make the fine trees. If we could get you to come to Berlin, we would show you all the details. If you cannot come and will send us your order, we will stake our reputation on the promise that you will get the very best trees that can be grown.

Budded From Bearing Trees

Our trees are budded direct from our own bearing orchards of superior strains. They will come into bearing earlier, produce larger crops and return the grower more profits than trees produced by less up-to-date methods. The real worth of our peach trees is proved best by many thousands of bearing peach orchards planted with trees grown at Berlin.

Now is the Time to Plant

This year is the ideal time to plant peach trees; during the last few years the number of peach trees planted has declined considerably; this is going to result in a shortage of peaches and cause the price of the fruit to jump to extra high prices. Take advantage of the rock bottom prices that we are selling peach trees for and plant an orchard this year; it will pay you a big profit.

Peach Varieties That Are Winners

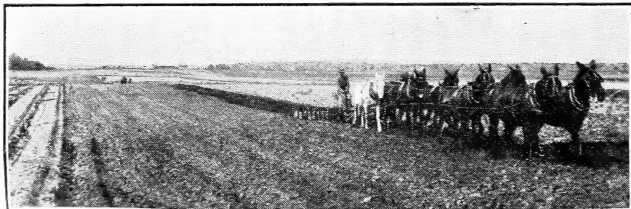
The peach varieties in which we specialize and recommend are those that have distinguished themselves in our own orchards and those of our fellow fruit growers in other sections. For commercial planting we unhesitatingly recommend the following varieties.

Very Early

Red Bird Cling has our highest recommendation in the very early group. This peach grows to perfection in all peach growing regions and brings remarkably high prices on the market. In certain Southern districts Early Rose is a prime favorite, makes huge profits in Georgia and other Southern states.

Early

Hiley is easily the leader, it outranks all early peaches and is being widely planted in the south. Golden Jubilee is fast becoming an important commercial variety. It is the earliest yellow freestone peach of any commercial importance. Carman, Mamie Ross and South Haven are also good varieties.



Preparing ground prior to the planting of young trees

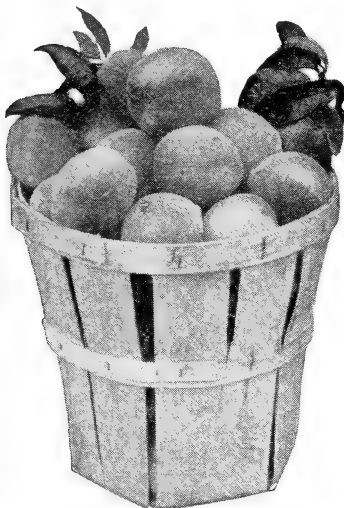
Our fruit trees are budded from bearing orchards

Early Midseason

Early Elberta is a very profitable peach and grows to perfection in certain sections. Slappey is also an ideal variety, its flavor is extraordinarily good and it is a sure cropper.

Midseason

This is the season in which the best and most profitable varieties mature. Elberta is by far the best money making peach in all sections of the country. We offer the original strain. Plant heavily to this variety. J. H. Hale is rapidly approaching Elberta in popularity. Most profitable peach when raised under exacting methods. Plant heavily to this variety. We offer original strain trees. Belle of Georgia is the leader of them all in quality, grows to perfection along the Atlantic seaboard. No orchard selection is complete without this remarkable peach.



Golden Jubilee — New
Sensational peach

Midseason Late

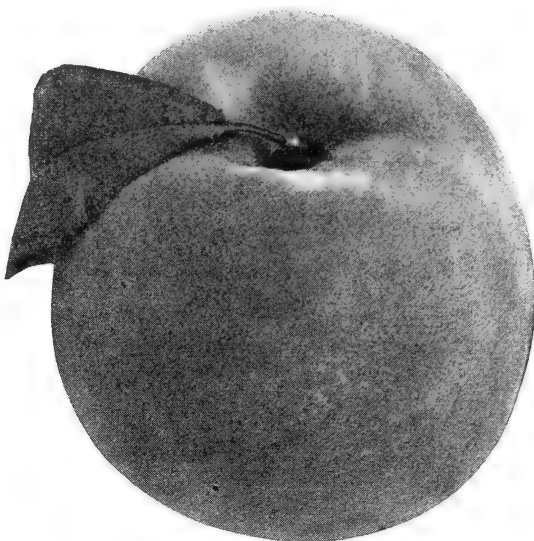
Brackett has our highest recommendation for a variety to prolong the Elberta season. It ripens slightly later and is a handsome profit maker. Other desirable varieties in this group are Crawfords Late and Shippers Late Red.

Late

There are no outstanding varieties ripening at this season. In a commercial way they are only grown in very limited quantities. Our pick in this group are Beer Smock, Fox Seedling, Iron Mountain, and Salberta.

Very Late

Krummels is the best late peach, it is followed closely by Salwey and White Heath Cling.



Red Bird Cling—Earliest large peach commanding high prices

RED BIRD CLING. White, cling, extra large with a bright red blush. The first peach of large size to ripen. Brings extra high prices in all the leading markets. We highly recommend the planting of this variety in localities within trucking distances of the city markets.

Triumph. Yellow, semi-freestone, medium to large size, dark red coloring, excellent shipper. Generally planted in the colder sections of the North.

Early Varieties

CARMAN. Semi-freestone, medium size, being a remarkably attractive and luscious Peach, oval-shaped, yellowish white with bright red cheek; flesh creamy white, spicy and good flavor. Tree is very hardy, strong grower and the heaviest producer of the early varieties, also a sure cropper. Carman stands shipping so well that it reaches the market in prime condition which with its handsome appearance causes it to bring satisfactory prices.

Cumberland. White, semi-freestone, new variety.

Eclipse. Yellow, freestone, new variety.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Yellow, freestone, ripening four or five days ahead of Carman. Very attractive peach of good size and fair quality. It withstands shipment better than most early varieties. This peach has attracted much attention in New Jersey where it was originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station. Where an early, yellow

PRICES OF HARRISONS' PEACH TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 249 trees	250 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
5 to 6 feet	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.15 each
4 to 5 feet	.35	.25	.17	.15	.13 each
3 to 4 feet	.30	.22	.15	.13	.11 each
2 to 3 feet	.25	.17	.13	.11	.08 each
1 to 2 feet	.23	.15	.11	.09	.06 each

For larger quantity than 1000 trees, write for special prices. Can be assorted Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums or other fruit trees.

Very Early Varieties

Alexander. White, medium to large, greenish white, with deep red flesh. Vigorous and productive.

EARLY ROSE. White, cling, small to medium size, red blush, sweet flavor. Tree is an average grower, but a very prolific bearer. Georgia growers make astoundingly huge profits from Early Rose, packing mostly in round half-bushel baskets and six-gallon carriers; consequently this variety is being heavily planted in Georgia.

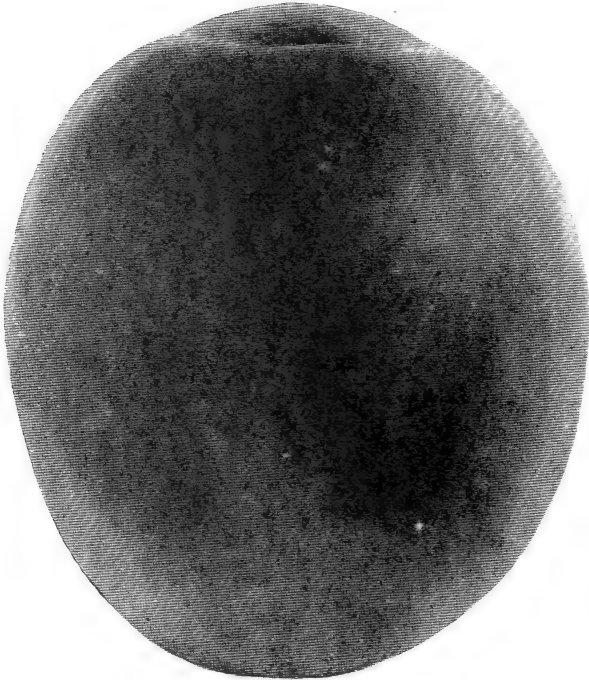
Greensboro. White, freestone, extra large for such an early peach, and one of the handsomest, being a rich, yellowish white, with crimson cheek; flesh is white, exceedingly tender and of fine quality. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care and quick shipments, preferable for nearby markets.

Mayflower. White, cling, small size with red all over. Limited planting in Southern Georgia.



Hiley—Best Southern peach, wonderful money maker

In comparing prices, compare also grades and quality



South Haven—Worthy new early variety. Sells for good prices

freestone peach is desired we would recommend planting this variety. Our strain is the original, buds being cut from bearing trees in New Jersey.

HILEY (Hiley Belle). White, freestone, medium size, highly red colored, very firm, being an exceedingly handsome creamy white peach with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, fine texture, aromatic, very juicy and of the highest flavor. Tree is strong grower, very healthy and a marvelously heavy bearer. Being an excellent shipper, with the stamina to withstand very long hauls under refrigeration, together with its beautiful, most appetizing appearance, and being easily, attractively packed in six-gallon carriers, bushels and half-bushels, along with its recent high reputation and favor with the buying public, has made Hiley a strong contender as the highest general averaged priced peach. One of our customers who bought several thousand Hiley trees from us a few years ago picked from this orchard during 1929 over 80 cars of Hiley peaches, being properly sprayed, thoroughly cultivated and with ample fertilizer, this insuring only high-quality, machine graded, packed ring-faced in round half-bushel baskets, United States Number One grade, Government Inspected, were shipped during early summer, and the general average on all cars of Hiley being more than \$1.100 net cash per refrigerator car f. o. b. Fort Valley, Georgia. This same customer, who made the largest profit in his entire peach career, bought approximately 15,000 peach trees from us again in December, 1929, consisting of a large percentage of Hiley. Many of our varieties are propagated direct from the original strain, and Hiley being no exception, as our late Mr. George A. Harrison cut the buds from the orchard of Mr. Eugene Hiley of Marshallville, Georgia, the originator of Hiley, then known as Early Belle, and later as Hiley Early Belle, now known as Hiley. Our Messrs. Harrison have frequently visited Georgia and also cut buds from trees being propagated direct from the original strain of Hiley from the famous Hiley orchards of Rumph Brothers of Marshallville, Georgia. Add Harrison's Strain of Hiley to your commercial plantings for real profit.

MAMIE ROSS. White, freestone, large, covered with a beautiful delicate carmine-red blush; firm, juicy, good quality, excellent shipper, being the largest size early peach, ranging about a third larger in size than Carman. Popular on the markets where known, especially New York City, sells at a premium over any other variety ripening at the same time, generally at very satisfactory prices. Mamie Ross is being planted in preference to Carman, ripens two or three days later than Carman, but is far superior.

SOUTH HAVEN. Yellow, freestone, large, roundish, uniform size, deep yellow with a red cheek, delicious flavor. Ripens about fifteen to eighteen days ahead

of Elberta. Tree very hardy, good grower and a consistent, heavy bearer. A most promising early yellow freestone peach for the commercial orchards. Suggest you plant South Haven in a limited way to compare with other standard varieties.

Yellow St. John. Yellow, freestone, medium size, one of the earliest of the Crawford types. Handsome and delicious flavor. Tree is hardy, vigorous, heavy bearer. Generally grown in Michigan.

Early Midseason Varieties

CHAMPION. White, freestone, very large, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, juicy; very high flavor, good shipper when properly grown; its fault, if anything, is that it is too tender. Reason why Champion has lost its past commercial importance is that it will not carry satisfactorily under refrigeration in cars for four to seven days, but as a home garden or a roadside peach, it is one of the best. Tree is hardy, large grower and productive.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Yellow, freestone, large size, juicy, sweet flavored, highly prized for canning. Tree strong grower and prolific bearer. One of the old-time commercial varieties, which has been extensively planted in years past, but now mainly a home market fruit.

EARLY ELBERTA. Ripens about a week to ten days earlier than Elberta; yellow, freestone, large, somewhat similar to Elberta, but a trifle better flavor. Its earliness is its most attractive feature and is being planted more or less in commercial orchards. Excellent home orchard peach.

Fitzgerald. Yellow, freestone, large, good.

Mountain Rose. White, freestone, large, round, white with much red in several shades, juicy, rich, tender, sweet. Old-time favorite.

ROCHESTER. Yellow, freestone, large, covered with mottled red blush; flesh yellow stained with red at pit, very good quality, prolific bearer. One of the best early mid-season yellow freestone peaches for nearby markets, and highly desirable for canning. Our buds came direct from the original tree from Mr. A. H. Heberle of Rochester, New York, the originator. Popular in Western New York and Michigan.

SLAPPEY. Yellow, freestone, medium to large size, beautifully red colored, rich, juicy and extra good flavor. Good commercial variety for nearby markets and one of the best early yellow freestone peaches.

Midseason Varieties

Barnard. Yellow, freestone, juicy, rich, very productive.

BELLE OF GEORGIA (Belle). White, freestone, large size, and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; extra fine flavor and generally considered as the highest flavored peach grown. Trees grow quickly and shapely, are hardy and bear bumper crops annually; one of the heaviest consistent commercial bearers. One of the best long-distance shippers. Its highly attractive coloring with large size and wonderful carrying qualities and unusual pleasing flavor have won Belle of Georgia the national reputation of being the best white peach. Packs well in the standard six-gallon carriers, also bushels and half bushels. Always brings the highest market prices during its season. Our Belle of Georgia are propagated from the original strain; the buds being selected and sent us by a relative of the late Mr. L. A. Rumph of Marshallville, Georgia, who was the originator of this famous variety.

Captain Ede. Yellow, freestone; large.



Belle of Georgia—Best white peach—marvelous flavor—
heavy cropper—dependable—popular

ELBERTA

The World's Greatest and Best Money-Making Peach

Yellow freestone. Midseason. Fruit is large to extra large; golden yellow with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet and good flavor. Elberta has the greatest international reputation of any peach. It has been the standard for all other peaches almost since the date of its introduction. The coloring of Elberta is practically perfect. The rich, yellow skin is almost entirely covered with dark red blush upon the sunny side. This attractive appearance and the uniform large size serve to sell it almost on sight.

The Best Commercial Variety

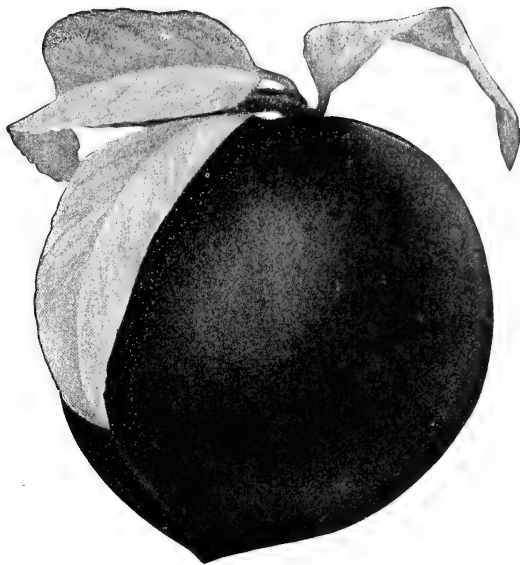
Tree is vigorous, very hardy, sturdy, thrives in widely different localities. Elberta is harder in bud than most varieties, and is a uniform prolific bearer. You can always depend on Elberta as a sure cropper.

Elberta is the Best Long-Distance Shipper

The large fruit, being uniform in size and shape, along with its high attractive red color and firmness, also its ability to stand shipments of three thousand or more miles under refrigeration in cars for two or three weeks before being consumed, but with stamina enough to still look its best, has won Elberta the reputation of being a peach without a peer and the variety which is always in favor and strong demand with the buying public, therefore demanding the highest possible market prices. Elberta is by far the best canning peach.

Harrisons' 34-year-old Elberta commercial orchard is the oldest in America. America's oldest commercial peach orchard of approximately two thousand trees produced a large crop of United States Number One grade Elberta last August, and this orchard has never missed a heavy crop. Several thousand of our customers in every peach-growing section of the Union tell us that we have by far the finest, the best, the most uniform and most profitable strain of Elbertas in America. The buds from which our 34-year-old Elberta orchard was propagated were cut in person by our late Senator Orlando Harrison while visiting the late Samuel H. Rumph of Marshallville, Georgia, the originator of Elberta, from the original, and brought in person by the Senator and budded in our nurseries.

There are many different types of Elberta, and the



Elberta—The World's best peach—champion long distance shipper. Marvelous money maker

"Best Strain" is the cheapest and most profitable in the long-time investment.

Recommend planting fifty to seventy-five per cent of your commercial orchard to Elberta.

Plant Harrisons' Superior Strain of Elberta and reap the huge gold profits.

March 31, 1932

Gentlemen:

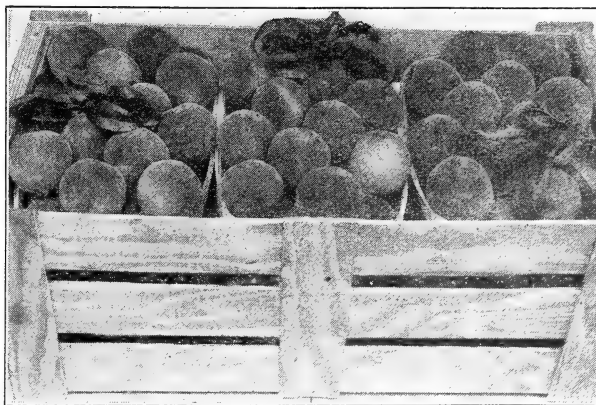
The nursery stock from you came in fine condition. Noticed every tree planted is showing spring growth.

Thank you sincerely.

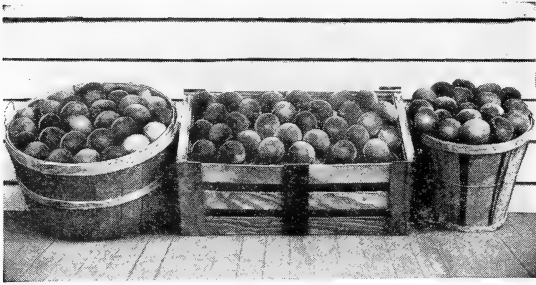
MRS. D. B. FITZGERALD,
Havre de Grace, Maryland.



Harrisons' Original Strain of Elberta always bears bumper crops. Best strain known



Elberta peaches packed in crates. World's best peach for commercial orchards



J. H. Hale—packed in different style packages. Plant Harrisons' original strain of J. H. Hale peaches for gold profits

J. H. HALE (Hale). Yellow, freestone, extra large, round, beautiful red coloring, firm, and of the highest quality and enticing flavor. Ripens about two or three days prior to Elberta. Hales are too large to properly pack in six-gallon carriers, but they make the most attractive and commanding appearance, when packed ring-faced in bushel and half-bushel baskets. Hale quickly made a national reputation and is a strong competitor of Elberta, being just about as good a shipper as Elberta on long hauls. Prices on Hale and Elberta, with a large national crop, are about the same, but on a short crop year Hales usually sell from 25c to 50c, and sometimes 75c more per bushel on the largest wholesale markets. Our Hales are propagated direct from the original strain, the buds being selected and cut by our late Senator Orlando Harrison and his son, Mr. G. Hale Harrison, in person, with the late Honorable J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., the originator of J. H. Hale, who at that time was the "Peach King of America", owning large commercial orchards at South Glastonbury, Conn., and Fort Valley, Ga. Tree is somewhat dwarf, a moderate grower, and should be planted on the richest, best, well drained peach soil available. Hale needs more cultivation and fertilization than most varieties.

Plant Harrisons' strain of Hale for fancy trade.

Kalamazoo. Yellow, freestone, golden yellow color with pink blush, fine quality. Popular in Michigan.

Matthews Beauty. Yellow, freestone, good flavor.

Muir. Yellow, freestone, large, sweet, excellent for drying and canning. Popular in California.

New Prolific. Yellow, freestone, large, productive.

Old Mixon Free. White, freestone, large with bright red cheek, tender, rich, excellent flavor.

Ray. White, freestone, large, most attractive red blush of delicate shade, juicy, delicious, tender and excellent flavor. Trees are exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical, a regular bearer of big crops and generally considered as the heaviest, most

consistent cropper known. Plant Ray for nearby markets and roadside stands, as its fine, attractive appearance and high flavor sell it on sight.

Midseason Late Varieties

BRACKETT. Ripens about a week later than Elberta, and fruit similar to Elberta, but of better flavor. Yellow, freestone, large size and highly flavored. The best commercial or family peach to plant so as to extend the period of ripening in which the Elberta is so popular. Brackett is a good shipper and brings the highest prices, always selling at the same high prices with Elberta and often from 25 cents to 50 cents per carrier or bushel higher, especially on the New York City and Boston markets. Brackett will grow in any section where Elberta will thrive. You will never regret planting Brackett in your commercial or home orchard.

CRAWFORD LATE.

Yellow, freestone, superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor. One of the best late sorts. Tree vigorous, hardy and sure bearing, coming at a time when the midseason peaches are over, this variety is eagerly bought up for canning and preserving, and brings highest prices. Being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches the market in first class condition. An old commercial favorite.

Frances. Yellow, freestone, medium to large size; good quality.

Lemon Cling. Yellow, cling, large, lemon-shaped; deep yellow and brownish red, very good quality. Tree vigorous, highly productive, regular bearer.

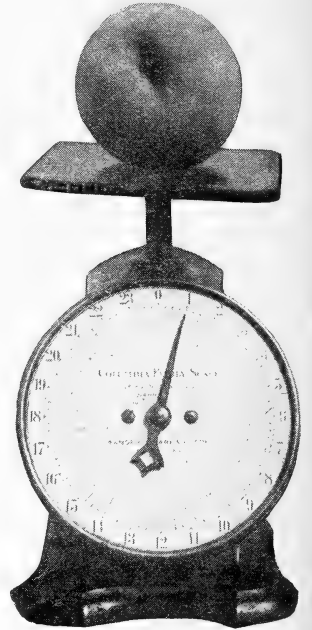
Lemon Free. Yellow, freestone, large, lemon-shaped and lemon-colored with pink blush, excellent quality. Fine for canning.

Niagara. Yellow, freestone, large with beautiful red cheek, making it one of the most attractive.

Phillips Cling. Yellow, cling, large, with bright red tinge, excellent flavor. Best late canning peach.

✕ **Roberta.** A comparatively new variety of great merit. Resembles the Elberta in many respects, but ripens about a week to ten days later. An excellent sort to prolong the Elberta season.

Shippers' Late Red. Yellow, freestone, large, round, bulkier than Elberta, with an attractive red coloring which is catchy to the eye. Flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasing flavor. Trees are very hardy, good growers, bears young, sure cropper, and prolific bearer.

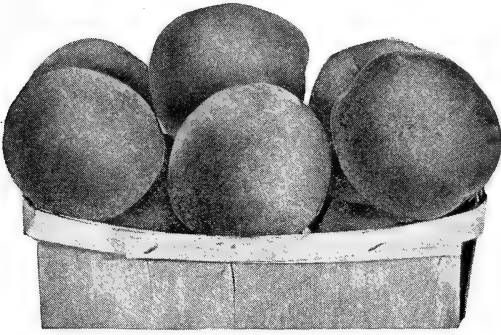


J. H. Hale peaches often weigh one pound. Largest size commercial peach grown, always commanding highest market prices



Brackett—Proven to be best peach grown to extend Elberta shipping season

5 percent discount allowed for cash with order



Krummel's—Outstanding very late popular variety

Promising new late commercial variety and excellent home sort.

Wilma. Yellow, freestone, large, good red color, somewhat similar to its parent, Elberta.

Late Varieties

Beer's Smock. Yellow, freestone, large, oval, skin orange-yellow mottled with red; high flavor.

Berk's Favorite. White, freestone; new variety.

Engle's Mammoth (Engle). Yellow, freestone, large, resembles Crawford Late.

Fox Seedling (Fox). White, freestone, large; white with whole side red, melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for roadside market and canning.

Gold Drop. Yellow, freestone, medium size, fine flavor, heavy bearer, very hardy. Generally planted in Michigan.

Hill's Chili. Yellow, freestone, medium size, hardy.

Iron Mountain. White, freestone, large. Generally planted in New Jersey.

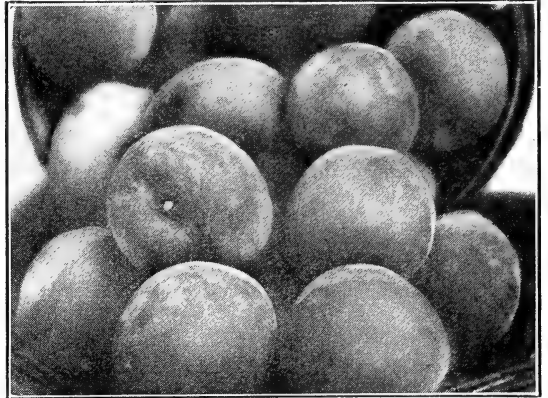
Salberta. Yellow, freestone, large, being a satisfactory cross between Elberta and Salwey, Salberta inherited the size, quality and productiveness of Elberta, and inherited the lateness in season of Salwey, making a fine combination for a profitable late peach. This new variety is being planted commercially more or less in Ohio and Michigan.

Very Late Varieties

KRUMMEL'S (Krummel's Late October). Yellow, freestone, extra large, round, deep yellow with a blush of carmine on the sunny side—fine flavor. Good shipper, and ripens so late in the season that it has no real competition on the market, generally bringing satisfactory prices. If you desire a real late peach, of good quality, then there is none better than Krummel's.



Orchard cultivator at work in one of Harrison's young peach orchards



Shippers Late Red—Suggest including in your next orchard

SALWEY. Yellow, freestone, large, beautifully mottled with red and a brownish cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, rich, juicy and sugary, and particularly fine for canning and preserving. Generally grown in the mountain districts, good shipper, desirable for the fancy trade.

WHITE HEATH CLING (Heath). White, sometimes called Mammoth Heath Cling, extra large, round, with red blush, flesh is firm, white, exceedingly juicy, and ripens fully to the pit. Favorite for canning and pickling. Be sure to include in your family orchard.

What a Large Planter Thinks of Harrison's Fruit Trees

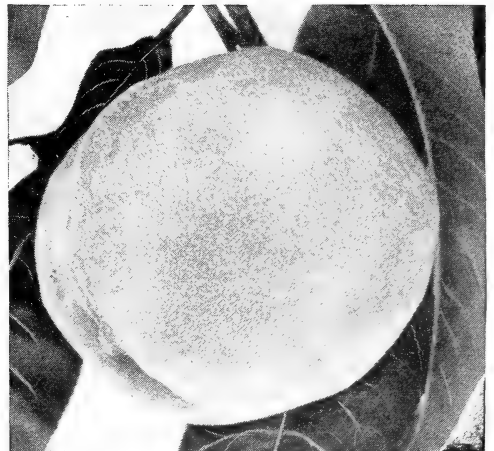
Dec. 12, 1932

Dear Sirs: ,

We received the trees you sent by express and we got them planted. We never planted finer trees than those in this shipment. We are covered with snow at this time and the weather is too cold to handle trees. If the weather warms up and the ground gets in condition for planting we will likely have the rest of our trees shipped this fall.

Yours truly,

D. GOLD MILLER,
Gerrardstown, West Virginia



White Heath Cling—Best canning and pickling variety grown

APPLES

A Lifetime Investment



Two Year budded Baldwin apple trees. Note the thrifty growth, propagated from Bud Selected Strain

Plant an apple orchard this year, it will give you a lifetime investment with huge profits. What other kind of enterprise can you invest in and make 20% to 100% profit on your investment every year?

Many of the wealthiest farmers all over the country are fruit growers, what they have done you can do yourself by adhering to certain general principles in growing apples.



IT PAYS TO PLANT THE BEST TREES

Apple growing pays handsome profits, but in order to get these profits it is necessary to start with the best trees and the most desirable varieties. In our nurseries we have growing the finest apple trees it is possible to produce. All our trees are propagated on whole root stock insuring an unusually large root system, which is the base of plant growth. Our apple trees are scientifically budded from selected heavy bearing strain trees of the variety desired. You have probably noticed how one tree of a variety yields more fruit than the same variety in the same orchards. We have selected our mother trees for propagation use from among the best of thousands of trees in our own commercial orchards. Today we believe that we have more of the best strains of apples in our nursery than any other nursery concern. Practically ever since we started in the nursery business we have been on the outlook for the better things.

Varieties to Plant

The next most important thing in planting an orchard is the selection of varieties, in this itself lies the difference between profit and loss

on your investment. In our test orchards we have tried out practically every variety and find that there are but few worthwhile varieties to plant on a commercial scale. However, for local conditions there are a number of varieties that give satisfactory results. But in order to be safe we would recommend the following.

Summer Varieties

Early apples are very profitable in sections where they mature early, or in sections that have a local demand. The most profitable early apple is the Yellow Transparent and is by far the best. It is adapted to most every locality. Other desirable early apples are Williams Early Red and Duchess. In certain sections Summer Rambo and Starr are giving highly desirable results.

Autumn Varieties

McIntosh Red is in a class by itself in this group, it brings extra prices on the market. Grimes Golden is still the leading yellow apple grown, it is highly desirable for export markets. Jonathan is an apple that has been overlooked in the Eastern orchards, it is a sure winner and we advise to plant this variety.

Winter Apples

Delicious, Harrison's Red Delicious, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap and York Imperial are the leading profitable late varieties. In planting your orchard be sure to pin your faith on one of the above. They have made money for others and they will do the same for you. Other desirable winter varieties for certain sections are: Baldwin, Cortland, Nero, Rhode Island Greening, Red Rome Beauty and Gano.

Select Varieties of Apples for Different Apple Growing States.

The following table shows just what apples are best adapted to your section. Whether you grow for home or market, you will find it helpful.

Variety	Sections best adapted to	Marketing period	Commercial use	Home use
Baldwin	Canada to Penna.	Nov.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
Ben Davis	Maine to Georgia	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor
Cortland	Canada to Maryland	Sept.-Jan.	Good	Good
Delicious	Maine to N. Carolina	Oct.-April	Fine	Fine
Duchess	Canada to Georgia	July-Aug.	Fine	Fair
Gano	Maine to Georgia	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor
Grimes Golden	Maine to Georgia	Sept.-Dec.	Fine	Fine
Jonathan	N. Y. to N. Carolina	Oct.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
Mammoth Black				
Twig or Paragon	Penna. to Georgia	Nov.-April	Good	Good
McIntosh Red	Canada to Maryland	Sept.-Jan.	Fine	Fine
Nero	N. Y. to N. Carolina	Nov.-April	Good	Good
Northern Spy	Canada to Penna.	Nov.-April	Good	Good
Northwestern				
Greening	Maine to Virginia	Sept.-Feb.	Good	Good
Rome Beauty	Maine to Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fair
Rhode Island				
Greening				
Stayman Winesap	Maine to Penna.	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Fine
Wealthy	Mass. to Georgia	Oct.-May	Best	Best
Williams Early Red	Canada to N. C.	Aug.-Jan.	Good	Good
Winesap	Mass. to N. Carolina	July-Aug.	Fine	Good
Yellow Transparent	Southern Pa. to Ga.	Nov.-June	Fine	Best
York Imperial	Canada to Georgia	July-Aug.	Fine	Fine
	Pa. to N. Carolina	September	Fine	Fair

One year budded apple trees are favorites with commercial orchardists

PRICES OF HARRISONS' APPLE TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
5 to 6 feet	\$0.55	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.25 each
4 to 5 feet	.45	.35	.27	.23	.20 each
3 to 4 feet	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

For larger quantity than 1000 trees write for special prices. Can be assorted Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums or other fruit trees.

Summer Varieties

BENONI. Orange-yellow—lively red, productive.

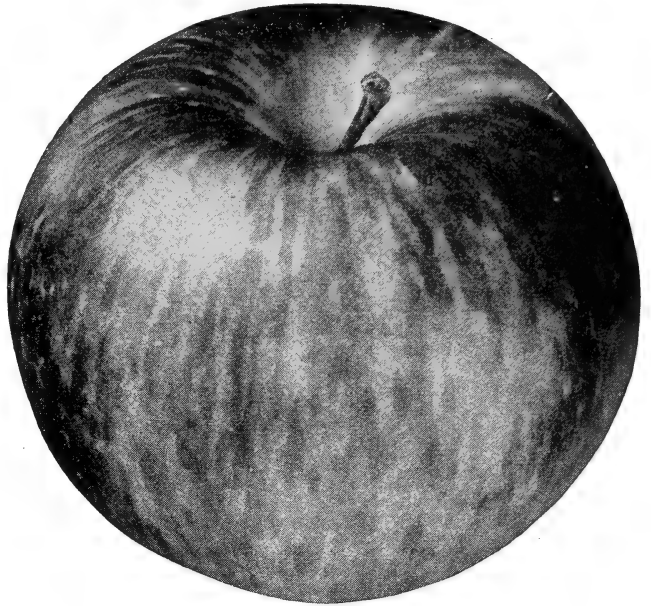
DUCHESS (*Duchess of Oldenburg*). Medium size, red striped, flesh white, juicy and good flavor. Unusually heavy bearer, very dependable cropper. You can depend on the Duchess to yield apples you can sell for good prices. Trees are natural dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space.

Early Harvest. Very early, not a good keeper; fruit medium size, pale yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Fine for home orchard because of its merit as a cooking and dessert fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears early and regularly.

Early McIntosh. Red, attractive, good size; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy and fine flavor, being similar to McIntosh Red. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

Liveland Raspberry. Large, waxy white, marbled with crimson, flesh white stained with red, tender, poor quality. Tree vigorous, early bearer.

Red Astrachan. Medium size, yellow with dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking, satisfactory for home plantings, but on account of its poor shipping qualities and irregular bearing not advisable for commercial orchards.



Duchess of Oldenburg—Red strain—young prolific bearer, excellent filler variety

Tree very hardy, vigorous and a very heavy bearer every other year.

Red June (*Carolina Red June*). Medium size, conical, dark red, juicy, fairly good flavor, very productive.

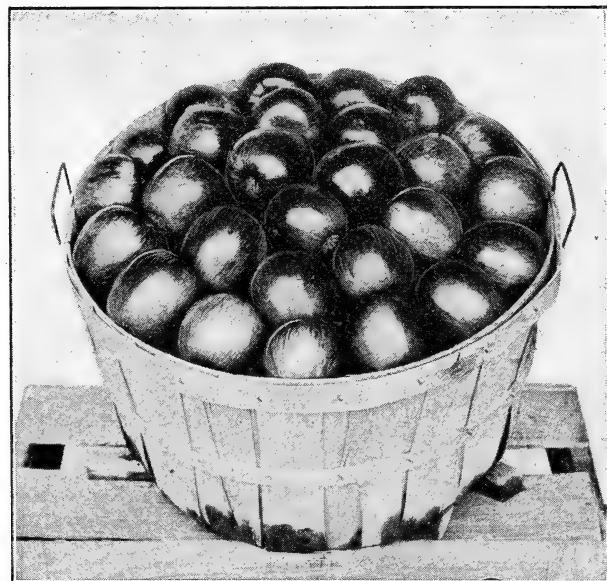
Starr. Large, attractive, with bright yellowish, smooth skin; sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra fine quality, bringing highest prices. Recommended to those with nearby markets, but a poor long distance shipper. Popular in Southern New Jersey.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; tender, sweet.

Summer Rambo. Large, yellowish green, splashed with red, crisp and tender. Very good.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED. Medium to large size, bright, rich red; flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid; good quality. Its bright, attractive red coloring, with satisfactory size and firmness, makes the Williams Early Red the most popular summer variety grown, and always in strong demand with exceedingly high prices. It is ready for market just about the time people are growing hungry for new apples and are willing to pay a handsome premium for real fruit. Fine for a filler or permanent tree, being hardy, and can be successfully grown in New England States and Canada. All commercial orchards should include Williams Early Red.

Wilson Red June. Fairly large, red; good quality. Popular in New Jersey.



Williams Early Red—World's best red summer variety

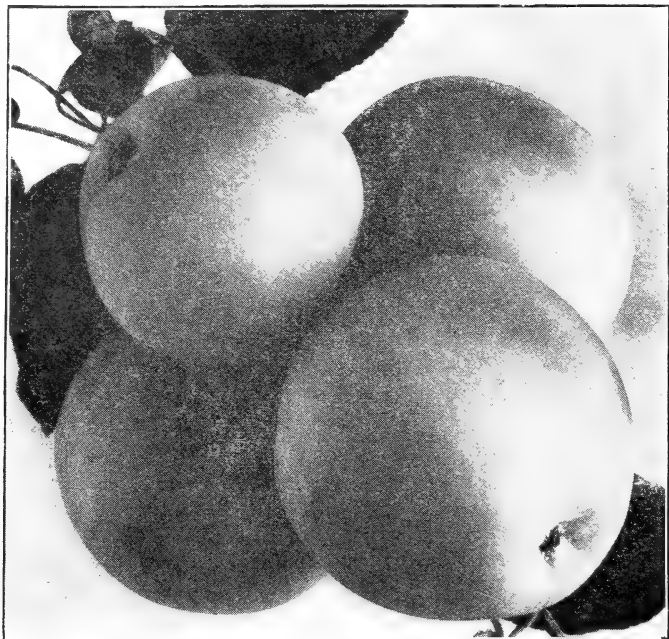
April 13, 1932

Gentlemen:

I am taking this opportunity to let you know that I received the trees in good order and thank you for same.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE MEYERS,
Bridgeport, Conn.



Yellow Transparent—Most profitable summer apple grown

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium to large; cream and yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fragrant, good flavor. Tree is very hardy, healthy, somewhat of a dwarf grower, bears very young, fine as a filler, and one of the few varieties that grow and bear bumper crops in Canada as well as Georgia. Yellow Transparent is the first commercial apple on the markets, and ripens when the demand for summer apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices.

Autumn Varieties

American Golden Russet. Sometimes called Sheep-Nose. Medium size, round; greenish russet or bronze.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium size to large; deep red; flesh snowy white, fair flavor, sells for good prices on local



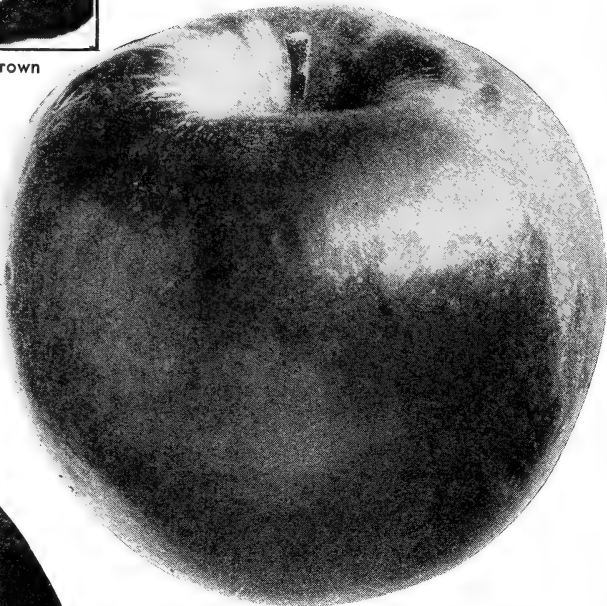
McIntosh Red—Highest flavored variety grown—always popular

markets, but not recommended for shipping. Most popular in Canada.

Gravenstein. Extra large, perfect in form and handsome in coloring—orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, fine flavor. Good for cooking, extra vigorous tree, comes into bearing rather early and bears profuse crops regularly. Grown most extensively in California and commands good prices.

GRIMES GOLDEN (Grimes). Medium sized, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, sub-acid, delicious, possibly the best flavored apple known, and a good keeper. No better variety exists for eating raw or for cooking. Tree is very hardy and one of the heaviest bearers known, producing extra large crops annually. Excellent variety for a filler, as it comes into bearing very early. Grimes Golden is the best pollinizer known, especially for Stayman Winesap, Delicious, Paragon or Mammoth Black Twig, Winesap, McIntosh and others. Be sure to include Grimes Golden in your orchard. When all factors are considered, Grimes Golden is the best, highest flavored, longest keeper and most profitable yellow apple grown.

JONATHAN. Medium to large; brilliant red, juicy, fine grained, tender, mild, sub-acid, and very highly flavored. Late keeper and an excellent shipper. Tree long lived but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Popular bushel and box variety, demanding highest prices on account of its attractive



Jonathan—A marvelous money maker.
Superior red strain

red appearance and fine flavor. Fine variety for a pollinizer.

King David. A beautiful deep dark red apple, resembling Jonathan as to size and shape, but not quite as good flavor. Splendid shipper and keeper. Tree hardy, and comes into bearing young.

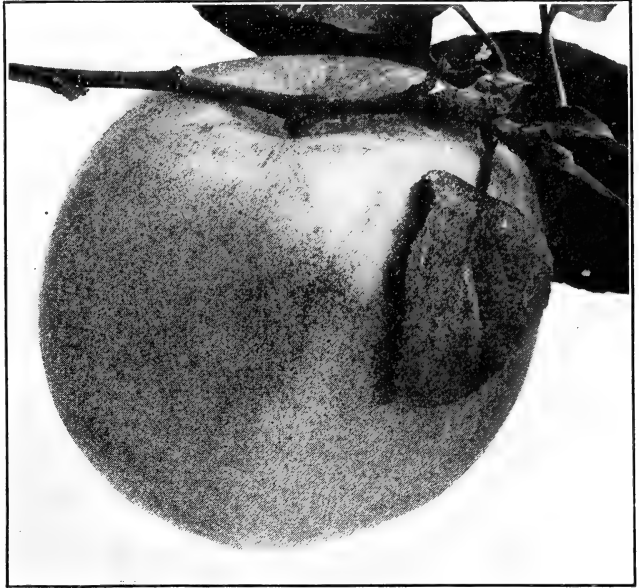
King (King of Tompkins County). Extra large, very red, with a tint of yellow, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good quality. Tree slow grower and not a big producer. Generally planted in New York.

Lobo. This variety has come into prominence in a number of fruit districts due to the fact that it is very highly colored and has many McIntosh characteristics. While not equal to McIntosh in quality, the quality is good. The season of Lobo begins a little earlier than McIntosh, but it keeps about as long. The earlier coloring enables growers to pick Lobo in advance of McIntosh. It hangs on the tree better than McIntosh.

McINTOSH RED. An early winter variety in New York, Michigan and New England States. An exceedingly valuable hardy, attractive apple; medium large size; nearly covered with red. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid and refreshing, and generally considered as the highest and best flavored apple grown; splendid appearance, which sells it on sight. Demand always exceeds the supply of McIntosh Red, and commands the highest prices of any apple on the leading American markets. The best box and bushel apple grown, and a good shipper. McIntosh Red is a Canadian apple, keeps long, but is mellow and good to use from the time it is picked and if kept in cold storage until the next crop comes. Tree is exceedingly hardy, vigorous, a very prolific bearer, consistent bumper crop producer, a sure annual cropper. Comes into fruiting early. This splendid apple can be grown from Nova Scotia to North Carolina. Growers in New York, New England, Michigan and Canada have long grown McIntosh Red for big profits. Ask any experienced apple grower, if you are not acquainted with the McIntosh Red, and he will praise it as highly as we do. Visit our own bearing commercial orchards of McIntosh Red at Berlin. Plant this variety for the big gold profits.

Maiden's Blush. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large, round, greenish yellow; juicy, firm, good quality; splendid keeper; ships well. Attractive apple when packed in bushels, demands good prices, excellent baking apple. Should not be planted extensively, because



Grimes Golden—The best yellow apple

roadside markets and home use. The flavor and condition of the fruit is at its best between September and January.

The tree is very thrifty, hardy, a good grower and is renowned for bearing at a young age. It is a prolific cropper and is sure bearer each year. On account of its early bearing habits, we recommend the planting of Yellow Delicious as a filler along with other varieties in your orchard as permanent trees. For large commercial orchards, we would suggest that you plant the well known Grimes Golden instead.

May 2, 1932

Gentlemen:

Received trees O. K. and they are growing fine.
WALTER E. UNDERKOFFLU,
Williamstown, Penna.

Northwestern Greening—Best green variety,
ideal for cooking

crops are not so certain, due to blossoming early. Trees are extremely hardy, vigorous, bear very young.

Red Gravenstein. This red sport is more attractive than Gravenstein. It differs from Gravenstein only in the solid dark red fruit.

Smokehouse. Large apple of super-fine flavor, excellent for eating, yellowish green mottled with dull red and with many russet dots; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Tree large, vigorous and reliably productive.

WEALTHY. Medium to large size; round; almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained; tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained, aromatic and very good flavor. Relative good keeper. One of the most profitable commercial apples. Tree is very hardy, withstanding unusually cold climates, vigorous, fruits at early age, bears regular and abundant crops. Tree somewhat dwarf, making a fine filler.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. A yellow apple with characteristics and shape of the well known Delicious apple. This apple has good flavor and is popular during the fall and early winter for fresh eating. We suggest planting this variety especially for



Wealthy—Prolific, sure bearer—favorite—profitable apple



Cortland—Worthy new variety

Winter Varieties

Albemarle Pippin. See Yellow Newtown for description.

BALDWIN. Large, round, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; good late keeper, esteemed as an eating apple and for cooking. Quick and large grower; yields big crops. A wonderful shipper, standing long distances very successfully. The best northern apple for packing in barrels, fine cold storage apple, strong demand for carload shipments of Baldwins to European and South American markets. Brings high prices on foreign markets; also popular on the New England and Northern States markets. Grows to perfection in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Canada, but should not be planted south of the Mason-Dixon line. Baldwin is the leading commercial variety in the Northern States.

Ben Davis. Fine looking, large, round; yellow with red stripes; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, coarse. Good for cooking, but on account of poor flavor not desirable for fresh eating. Finest keeper known. Can be kept in cold storage until July. Excellent shipper, usually packed in barrels. Best known export apple, always in good demand by European, South American and Asiatic buyers; highest prices. Grow Ben Davis on a commercial scale for export trade. Tree is a rapid grower, healthy, vigorous, bears at an early age, heavy cropper and a sure bearer.

CORTLAND. A promising new variety resulting from cross pollenization of McIntosh Red and Ben Davis, and inheriting the good qualities of each parent. Beautiful red apple, approximately the same size and fine flavor of the McIntosh, but ripens about three weeks or a month later. Good keeper. Our buds were cut direct from the bearing Cortland in a prominent orchard at Kinderhook, New York.

Ensee. Dull red, suggesting its Rome Beauty strain in size and shape; crisp, tender, yellow flesh and good flavor.

DELICIOUS. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting, flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste, with a delightful aroma, very highest quality. Excellent for eating, and the most popular fruit stand apple. Packs well in

boxes and bushels, always bringing high prices on the leading markets, and in strong demand by the best trade. Being a good shipper, along with its high red color and fine flavor, has placed the Delicious among the topnotchers. Tree is hard, vigorous grower and a good, dependable cropper when properly pollenized. Suggest planting Grimes Golden and Jonathans as pollenizers with Delicious.

HARRISONS' RED DELICIOUS. An improved Delicious in color. Retains all the vigor and productivity of the Red Delicious but colors up weeks earlier than the ordinary strain. The color is a dark red without stripes. Earlier coloring enables the fruit to be picked earlier while it is firm, enabling it to keep better. This is our second season in offering this new apple and we would advise that you place your orders early as our stock is limited. 5c per tree extra.

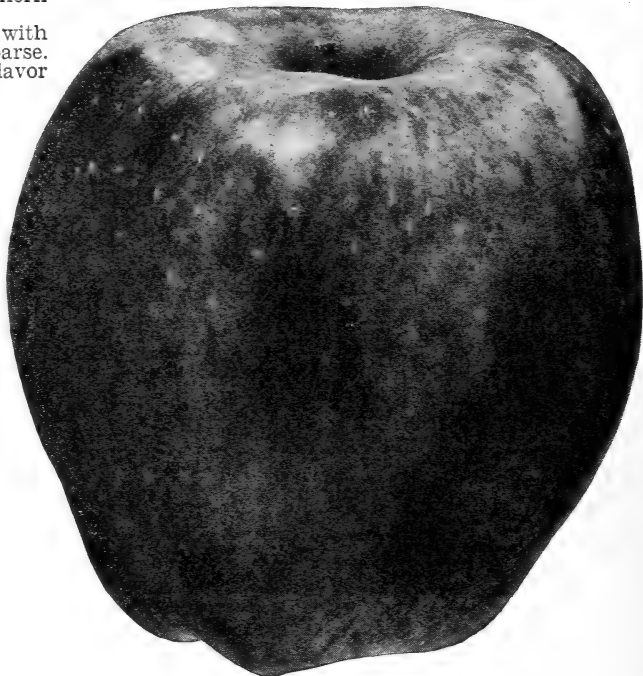
Gallia Beauty. A Rome Beauty type of apple identical in every respect, except its earlier coloring qualities, recommended for commercial planting.

GANO (Black Ben). A handsome, large apple of perfect shape, with a smooth, glossy, brilliant deep red skin; flesh is white, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, rather coarse, crisp, mild, sub-acid, fair flavor. Gano is one of the most popular export apples, being bought by South American trade at a premium in prices to others. Excellent keeper, standing long shipments as well as any other variety, usually packed in barrels. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with somewhat drooping branches, and comes into bearing young, producing regular and abundant crops. A sure money-maker for the export trade.

Hubbardston (Hubbardston None-Such). Large, red striped, strong grower, bears well every year.

Lowry. Beautiful mahogany red, good, medium size, round oval shape, nearly sweet, mild sub-acid; excellent flavor, good shipper, long keeper, and sells at fancy prices in export as well as domestic markets. New popular commercial variety in Virginia.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (Paragon). Extra large in size and round; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid,



Harrisons' Red Delicious—Best red strain developed from Bud Selection. Dependable—plant for better cash profits

You will get better results with Harrisons' stock delivered fresh from our nurseries

aromatic, fine flavor, of excellent quality in every way. Very long keeper of great value. An important commercial variety in the East and a good money maker. Tree is vigorous and healthy, yields big crops, but it is necessary to plant Delicious or Jonathan as a pollinizer.

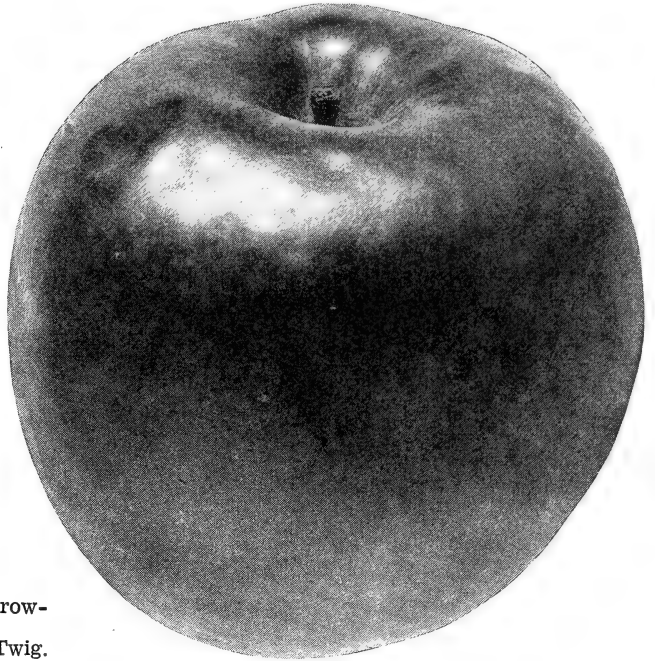
NERO. Here is an apple possessing great merit which has received far too little attention from planters of Eastern orchards. Deep red, with handsome shading; medium large size; of good quality and excellent flavor; one of the longest keepers, one of the best cold storage apples. Apples are graded and packed easily, do not show bruises and hold up well in storage, sell for good prices on the markets. Trees are hardy, extra strong growers, healthy and very productive, as well as sure croppers.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, bright scarlet-red, with yellow markings. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic and highly flavored. Tree a strong, erect grower, very healthy, extremely hardy, and free producer. Blossoms are produced late in the spring, thus escaping frosts. Trees are slow in coming into bearing, but the quality of the fruit largely overbalances this difficulty. Popular old commercial variety in the Northern States, and brings good prices on the Eastern markets. Should not be planted south of Southern Pennsylvania. Northern Spy is one of the best varieties on which to top bud or top graft certain weaker growing varieties.

Paragon. For description see Mammoth Black Twig.

Red Pearmain. Medium size, yellowish striped with light and dark red, sub-acid, good flavor.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always in strong demand and brings highest prices. Keeps in good condition until May and June. With an established reputation due to real merit, Rome Beauty is a variety Eastern orchardists should plant largely. Good, hardy, strong grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. Reliability, due to being frost-proof, strong growing, sure bearing, unusual demand, with



Gano—Leading Export variety

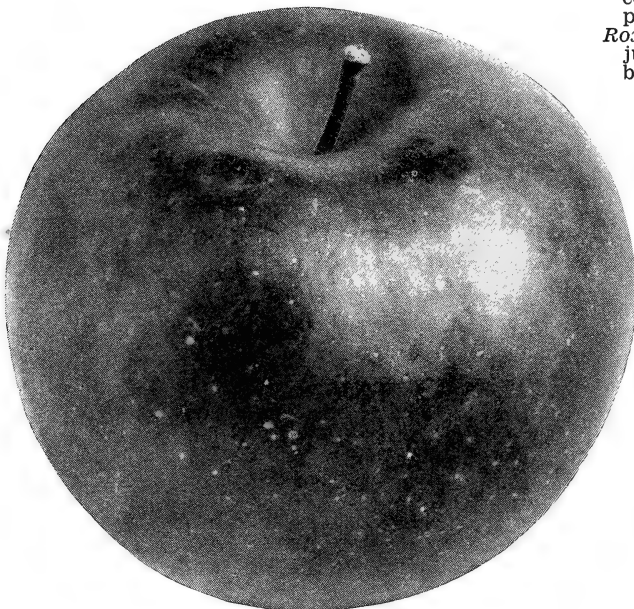
high prices on the leading markets, especially from the chain stores, make it a favorite with the growers. Fine quality and long keeping for use and for handling make it popular with consumers and dealers. Most attractive when packed in boxes and bushels.

RED ROME BEAUTY. An improved Rome Beauty, identical in vigor and production, color of fruit much darker and solid red, producing a higher percentage of fancy apples than the ordinary strain of Rome Beauty. This strain will eventually replace the ordinary Rome Beauty, because of its improved coloring characteristics. We advise commercial plantings.

Roxbury Russet. Large, firm, moderately tender, juicy, sub-acid, good flavor. Skin almost smooth, but covered with greenish to yellowish brown russet; long keeper. Most popular russet apple, tree hardy, strong grower, and a prolific bearer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large, greenish yellow, flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, firm, fine grained, tender, and of very fine flavor and quality. This large and superior Northern winter apple is famous, and is highly prized for eating and cooking; also valuable commercial variety, an excellent keeper, and a popular barrel apple; always brings good prices. Generally planted in New England, New York, Michigan and Canada, but not advisable to plant south of the Mason-Dixon line.

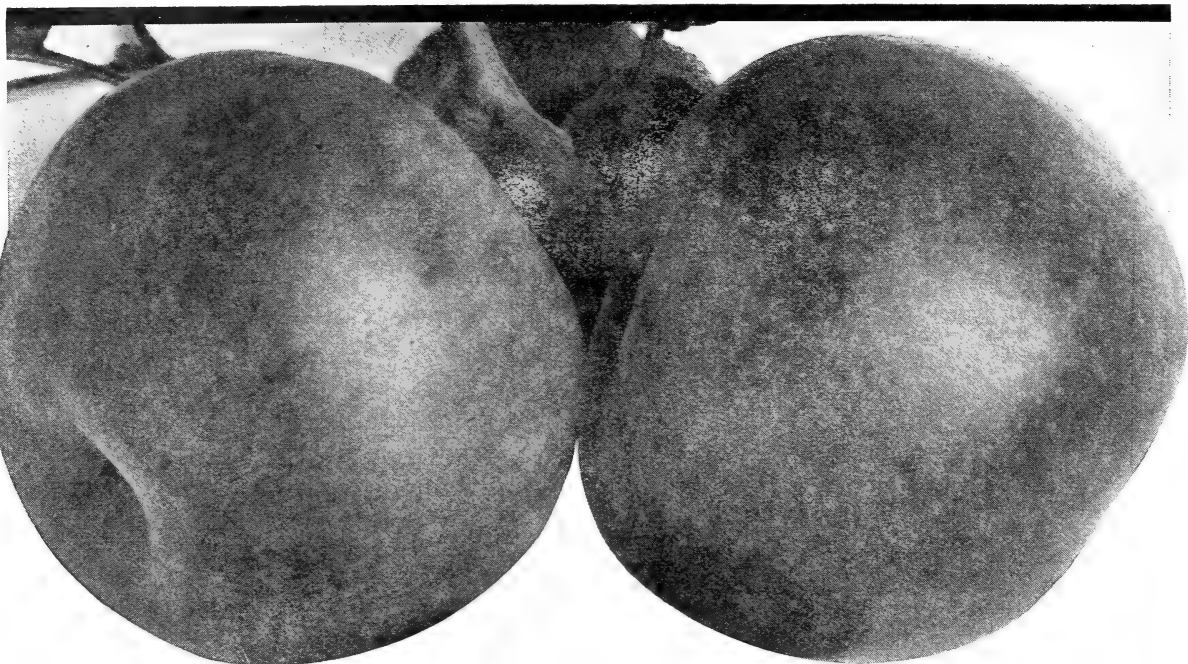
STARK. Long keeper and a reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid; valuable as a keeper. Excellent baking apple, and always sought by the larger baking concerns and hotels; brings premium prices. A good variety for the commercial orchard because the tree is hardy, thrifty, healthy, one of the strongest growers, a regular bearer; very productive. Desirable trees to top work other sorts on.



Red Rome Beauty—Best red strain of all Rome types.
Ideal commercial variety

The thrifty gardener will buy plants this spring while prices are lowest in years

STAYMAN WINESAP



Stayman Winesap—The leader—Best red apple grown. Superior strain is a bright red type, almost 100% attractive Red color when properly grown. A huge money maker

STAYMAN WINESAP (Stayman). Medium large to large; green and yellow, almost hidden by deep, dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; firm, tender rich, sub-acid, aromatic, quality the best and finest. Splendid late keeper, but mellows for use in the fall. Tree a quick and large grower; bears young, often producing a barrel to a tree when five years old. Necessary to plant Grimes Golden along with Stayman

for proper cross-pollenization; bears every year; crops uniformly heavy. Stayman is now planted in nearly all the new orchards in the East, to a large extent. One of the most popular apples grown, and demand far exceeds the supply, always bringing highest prices on the large markets; also popular roadside market variety.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, yellow striped with red; fine quality; good keeper.

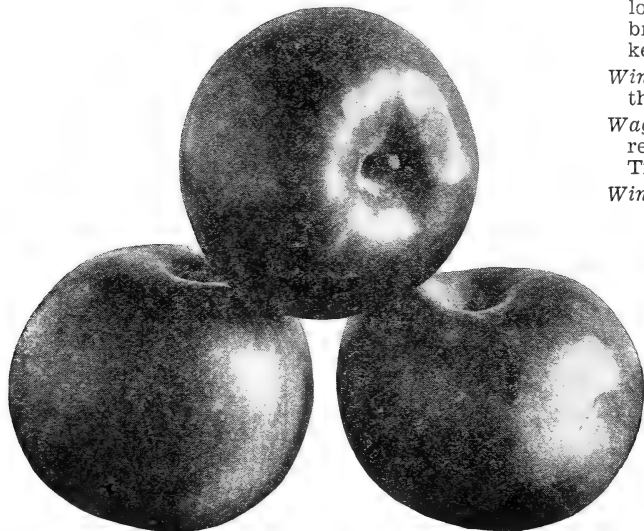
Wolf River. Exceedingly large, handsome, bright yellow, skin mottled and blushed with deep red and broad stripes of bright carmine, fair quality, long keeper, and excellent for cooking.

Winter Rambo. Medium size, greenish yellow color; thick skin.

Wagener. A superior large apple of beautiful bright red; fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. Tree bears early, and is a reliable cropper.

Winter Banana. Extra large, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded with bright crimson red; firm, fine grained, rich, sub-acid. The name suggests the high flavor. Tree thrives nearly everywhere. Should be packed in bushels or boxes and sold soon after picking.

WINESAP. Sometimes called Old Winesap and Virginia Winesap; medium size, oblong, smooth, and a fine dark red—one of the best red colored apples grown; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, very juicy, aromatic, firm and excellent flavor. Very long keeper and considered

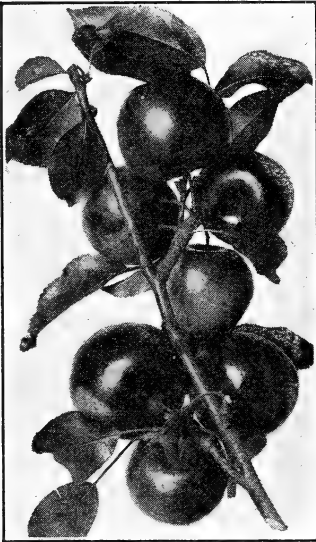


Winesap—Best known international variety. Always a gold profit maker

Send your order early. Nursery stock will be shipped at proper time for planting

the best cold storage variety, keeping until July. A strong grower; comes into bearing early and is remarkable for its regular and abundant crops. Grimes should be planted with Winesap for proper pollenization. Winesap has the reputation, being a leader for many years; the name is familiar to everyone. Best box apple grown, which has made it famous in Oregon and Washington; also a wonderful bushel and barrel apple, being extensively grown in Virginia for export and domestic trade. Supply of Winesap is always limited, with heavy demand from the fancy markets, causing Winesap to be one of the highest average priced apples commercially grown.

Yellow Newtown or Albemarle Pippin. Large, round, or a little lop-sided, ribbed and somewhat irregular, long keeper. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but right soil and care bring a world-beater when it will thrive, but no good at all in soils and under conditions not adapted to its exacting requirements. Famous in section around Crozet, Va., and sections of Oregon and Washington. Wonderful box apple, and always brings highest prices.



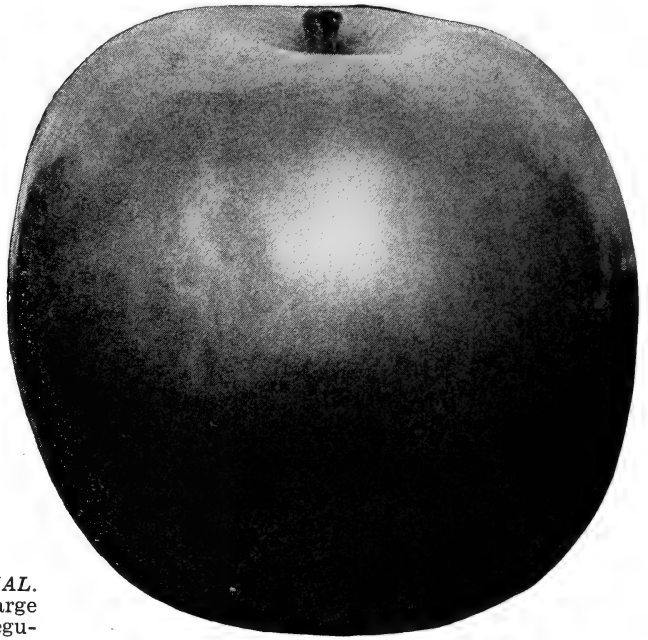
Transcendent Crab Apple—leading Crab apple—ideal for home gardens

YORK IMPERIAL.

Medium to large size, round irregular, greenish yellow overlaid with bright red; flesh tender, firm, crisp, and high flavor; wonderful keeper; can be kept in cold storage until June. Tree is a vigorous grower; strong and healthy; an unusually heavy bearer. Other varieties may fail to set fruit and suffer from off years, but York Imperial, with proper cultural methods, will bear consistently from year to year. York Imperial is the most popular winter variety for cooking; also good for eating; has a national reputation as a strong leader, and

favorable demand with average good prices. York Imperial is a wonderful apple for packing in bushels for the domestic trade; is possibly the largest and best selling variety packed in barrels for the export trade, especially European and South American markets. Its long keeping, long distance shipping qualities, attractive color, and being a heavy cropper established York Imperial the leading commercial apple for Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, and generally considered as the best average money maker.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, yellow, good flavor.



York Imperial—Highly developed red strain. Most popular and the greatest money maker for the famous Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia districts

Crab Apples

Crab apples form a valuable crop, both in home and commercial orchards, as they are much desired for preserves and jellies, and in market bring good prices. The trees are particularly desirable for planting in the home grounds as they are rather small, distinctly ornamental and beautiful, whether in flower or fruit.

Florence. Summer. Carmine-red, very hardy.

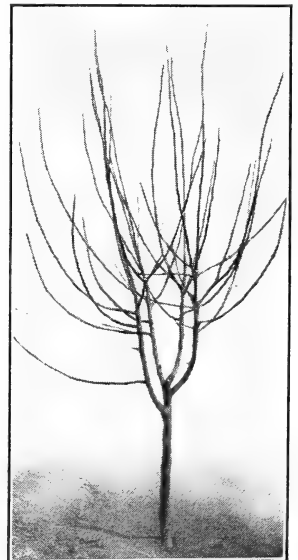
Hyslop. Deep crimson, large size, sub-acid and of good quality. Fine for all kinds of preserving, canning, etc., and good to eat fresh. Tree handsome.

Martha. Bright yellow, shaded with red; flavor tart but mild.

TRANSCENDENT. Yellow striped with red; good for eating fresh and fine for preserving. Best of all crab apples. Tree large; quick grower.

Whitney. Largest crab apple; smooth, glossy, green, splashed with red; good bearer.

Prices same as standard apple trees.

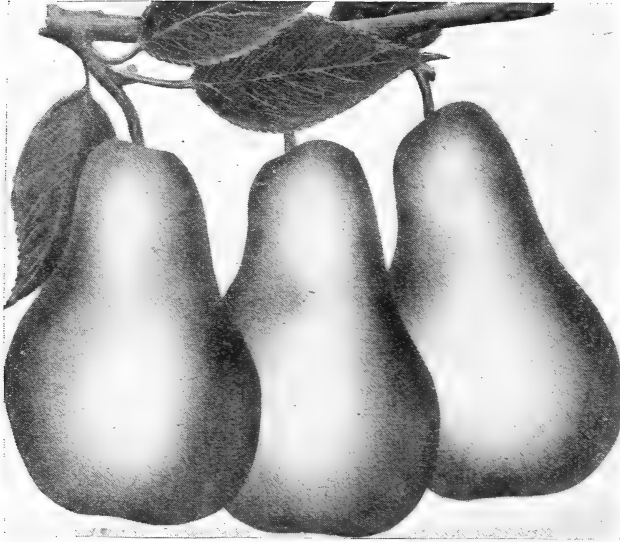


A Harrison apple tree one year after transplanting

Bud Selection from Harrisons' bearing orchards has produced fruits of superior strains, resulting in ideal color and extra heavy producers and sure croppers

PEARS

Pears Are Delicious and Profitable

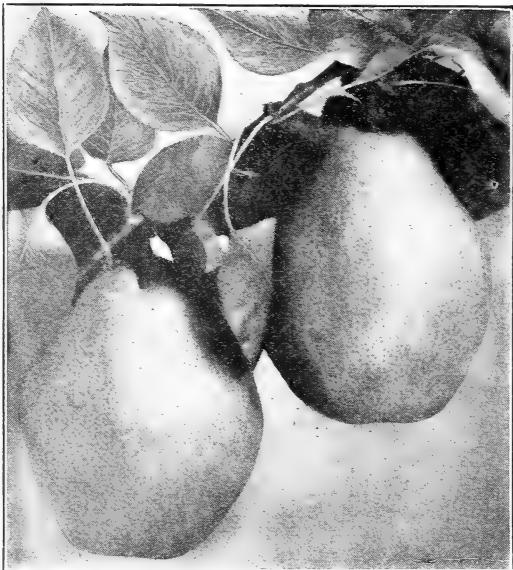


Bartlett—Best pear grown, always popular—most popular variety

PRICES OF HARRISONS' PEAR TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
5 to 6 feet	\$0.55	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.25 each
4 to 5 feet	.45	.35	.27	.23	.20 each
3 to 4 feet	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

For larger quantity than 1000 trees, write for special prices. Can be assorted Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, or other fruit trees.



Kieffer—Leading commercial variety especially for canning

The value of this fruit is being more and more appreciated by the people who really have become acquainted with it. On the leading markets during the past few years Pears have been bringing good prices. If growers would specialize in this fruit they would be well repaid for their efforts as high prices are always obtainable for choice pears. This year we have a large supply of first-class trees in all the leading varieties, in fact these trees are among the finest we ever grew. All our pear trees are budded on whole root blight proof seedlings.

Varieties to Plant

Bartlett is by far the best pear grown for home and commercial orchards, it is large and of a highly delicious flavor. In planting your orchard be sure to plant heavily to Bartlett. Other desirable varieties for planting are Clapps, Kieffer and Seckel.

Summer Pears

An orchard of Bartlett pears is a source of abundant income. The trees are sturdy, and bear heavy loads of delicious fruit which is easily sold.

BARTLETT PEAR. For home, for canning, for market, the best.

A golden-colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears that grows to eat raw. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Bartlett Pears always sell on the markets even when other sorts are not in great demand. The fruit is so handsome and appealing that it pays to pack it in fancy containers. Bushels or bushel boxes are best adapted. The fruit ought to be carefully sorted and graded, wrapped in tissue paper, and arranged in the container practically the same way that you pack apples. Pears are sometimes packed in peach carriers, and sell to good advantage. Plain fruit can be sold without wrapping, in small baskets or boxes.

One or two Bartlett Pear trees in the city yard will furnish a considerable amount of fruit; a half dozen will supply the family with fresh fruit and a surplus for preserving.

Clapp's Favorite (Clapp). Very large, long, lemon-yellow with brown dots; richly flushed with russet-red on sunny side; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Thrives where other varieties fail. Tree hardy and very productive.

Autumn Pears

Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou). Being one of the best known, most popular and profitable fall pears. Large, green in color, somewhat yellow when ripe, buttery, melting, rich vinous, good flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy, prolific bearer.

Duchess (Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large, dull greenish yellow, spotted russet, flesh white, rich, buttery, juicy; excellent flavor. Tree somewhat dwarf, but a most dependable bearer. Profitable commercial pear.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with light vermillion cheek. Flesh brittle, very juicy. Most popular canning pear. Keeps well.

Garber. Extra large, even larger than Kieffer; poor flavor, but excellent for canning. Tree is hardy, strong grower; bears at an early age, producing large crops. Garber is a good pollinizer for Kieffer as well as other varieties.

SECKEL. A beautiful and delicious little pear, known everywhere and an old-time favorite; skin yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet; one of the richest and highest flavored pears grown. Tree rather dwarf, slow, but stout and erect, bears prolific crops.

Sheldon. Medium size, flesh slightly coarse, melting, juicy, vinous flavor.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of Seckel, equal in quality and productiveness, but decidedly superior in size, color and form.

Winter Pears

Buerre Bosc (Bosc). Large size, fine quality, brings highest market prices.

Lawrence. Medium to large; golden yellow, with brown dots, melting; pleasant, aromatic; good quality. Unsurpassed as a winter variety.

CHERRIES

For Home or Market

Harrisons' cherry trees are hardy, vigorous and bear great crops. Cherry trees should be largely planted.

There is a world of difference in the growth and habits of sweet and sour Cherry trees. In general, it can be said that the sweet do best on high land and in mountainous districts, while the sour reach their greatest perfection down lower, and on lighter soil. If there is a choice, select a light loam, gravel or similar soil, although Cherries will thrive in any place that is not damp. They will not succeed to any extent in a seepy place that is not drained.

The less Cherry trees are pruned, the better for them. It is necessary to cut back the trees at the start, and to shape the head while it is growing. Cut out limbs that cross each other, let in the sunlight, and remove dead limbs. That is about all that will be needed. Fruit is borne only on wood that is two or three years old. As for marketing, only a few words are to be said, yet these are of great importance. Remove all imperfect Cherries, then carefully pack the perfect ones. On almost any city market you can get splendid prices for good cherries.

Sour Cherries

A good cherry orchard is a very profitable investment, on account of the rapidly increasing demand for fruit juices, there is a great outlook for the cherry grower. Cherries are easy to grow and are very heavy annual bearers. We have a good supply of the leading varieties and they are priced in the reach of every grower.

PRICES OF HARRISONS' SOUR CHERRY TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
4 to 5 feet	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.27	\$0.23	\$0.20 each
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet .....	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

For larger quantity than 1000 trees, write for special prices. Can be assorted Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums or other fruit trees.

Dyehouse. Very early summer, ripening ten days prior to Early Richmond; medium size, sour, good keeper, fine quality, heavy bearer. Popular for pies and especially canning. Tree is remarkable for its hardness.

Early Richmond. Early summer. Very sour, medium size, bright red, being one of the most valuable and popular cherries, unsurpassed for cooking purposes. A good old variety which yields such marvelously heavy crops. Tree is the most hardy of all cherries, being uninjured by the coldest winters; slender in growth, with a roundish, spreading head, being a sure cropper and very productive.

English Morello. Midseason. Fruit sour, large elongated almost blackish red when fully ripe; very rich, acid, juicy and good. Splendid pie cherry, and demanded by fruit juice manufacturers. Tree is very hardy, medium size, but exceedingly productive.

May Duke. Very early. Sour, large, red, juicy, rich, its acidity pleasantly tempered to the advantage of sensitive teeth; superior quality, very productive. An old-time favorite.

MONTMORENCY (Large Montmorency). Midseason, sour, large, sound and red, slightly acid; flesh is very tender and of unusually good quality, being by far the best variety of sour cherry grown. The best shipper of all sour, which with its wonderful carrying ability for long distance shipments, along with its handsome, appetizing appearance and large size, has made Montmorency in a class by itself, always commanding the highest market prices, either on the city markets or from the commercial canneries. Montmorency is famous in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and West Virginia for canneries.

Sweet Cherries

What fruit is more pleasing than a sweet cherry. The ideal fruit to plant in the backyard. We have a good supply of first class trees in the following varieties:

PRICES OF HARRISONS' SWEET CHERRY TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 300 trees
5 to 6 feet	\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.50 each
4 to 5 feet .....	.60	.50	.45 each
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	.45	.40 each

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, sweet, purplish black color, juicy, rich flavor, heavy bearer and most profitable sweet variety grown.

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow, marked with red, sweet flavor.

Lambert. Extra large, sweet, jet black, high flavor, enormous crops, good shipper. Popular commercial variety.

NAPOLÉON (Royal Anne.) Large, pale yellow with bright red cheek, sweet excellent flavor, prolific bearer. Famous canning variety of the Pacific Coast.

Schmidt (Schmidt's Bigarreau). Large, sweet, deep black, tender, fine flavor.

Windor. Large, sweet, almost black, fine quality. Valuable late variety.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large, sweet, yellow with red tinge. One of the most beautiful and popular of the light colored cherries. Heavy bearer.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. It is hardy and compact in growth and requires but little space. It is productive if handled properly and gives regular crops, coming into bearing in about two or three years and continues productive, if well managed, for forty years or more. The fruit is much sought after for canning, preserving and for jellies. It gives a delicious flavor to the apple, cooking in any manner. They should be planted ten to sixteen feet apart on deep, rich soil.

PRICES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$0.50 each
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	.45 each

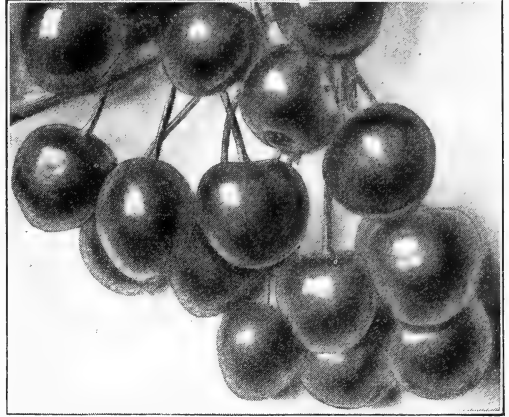
Champion. Late, very large fine quality, long keeper.

Orange. Late, large, bright yellow, excellent flavor, productive, and rarely fails to produce a crop. Best canning variety. Popular Wayne County (New York) strain.

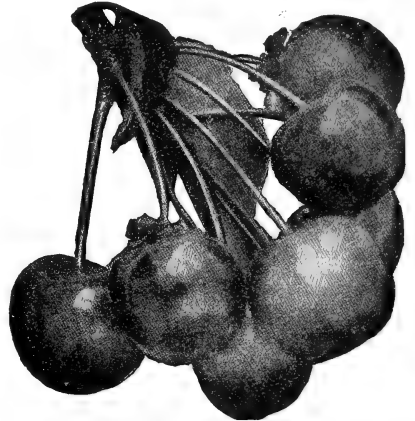
FIGS

Brown Turkey. Medium to large size; copper brown skin, flesh white. Not hardy North.

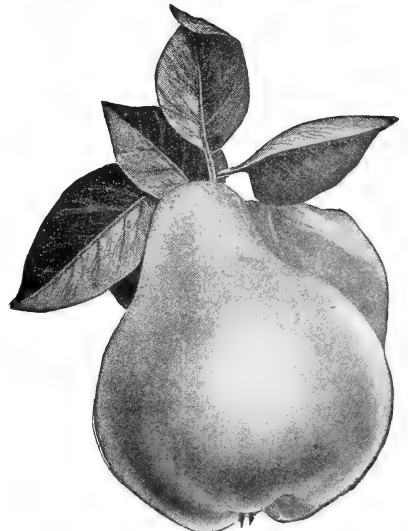
PRICES, 2 to 3 feet, 75c each. 10 for \$6.50.



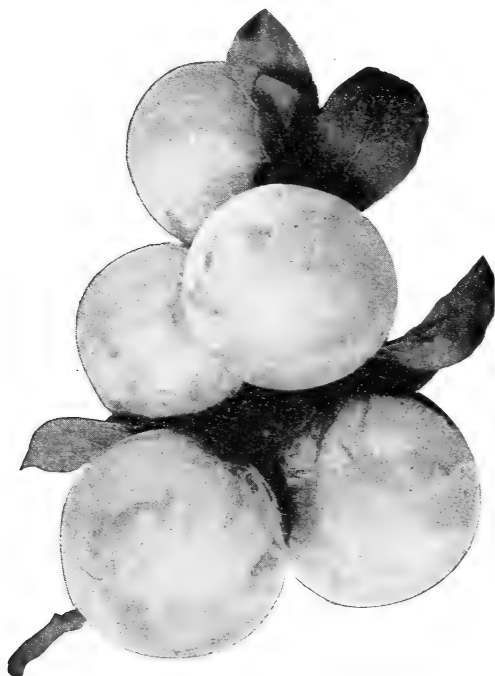
Large Montmorency—Greatest sour cherry



Black Tartarian—Outstanding sweet cherry



Orange Quince—Desirable for canning and preserving

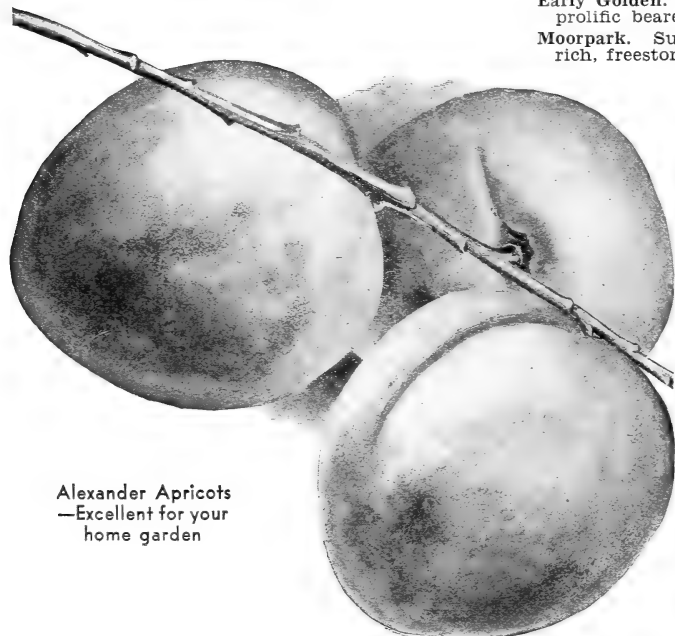


Red June Plums—Best early commercial variety

PRICES OF HARRISONS' PLUM TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
5 to 6 feet...	\$0.55	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.25 each
4 to 5 feet...	.45	.35	.27	.23	.20 each
3 to 4 feet...	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet...	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

For larger quantity than 1000 trees write for special prices. Can be assorted Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums or other fruit trees.



Alexander Apricots
—Excellent for your
home garden

PLUMS

Plums are easy to grow, few people realize how easy it is to grow luscious, edible plums. They thrive and bear readily on most any land that is not too wet. Below is a selected list of varieties chosen for their size, appearance and flavor of their fruit, as well as the hardiness and strong growing characteristics of the trees.

We have some exceptionally good plum trees to offer this year, all budded on whole root seedlings. With our low prices it will pay you to set out a few.

ABUNDANCE. Early, large, lemon-yellow, hardy, productive.

Bradshaw. Midseason, large, dark violet-red, juicy, excellent flavor, desirable for canning.

BURBANK. Midseason, large cherry-red, high quality, very productive. Popular commercial variety.

German Prune. Late, large, dark purple, sweet. Good for canning and drying.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg). Late, medium size, dark purple, delicious. Fine for drying.

RED JUNE. Very early, medium size, deep vermilion-red, good.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Late, medium size, dark purple, very productive. The best for preserving. The popular old-fashioned Damson variety.

Wickson. Late, very large, deep maroon red covered with white bloom, flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, aromatic, cling.

APRICOTS

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown, when eaten fully ripe and fresh from the tree. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots succeed in many localities and will stand more winter cold than peaches. They usually begin to bear two years after planting. Below is a select list of varieties offered at the lowest prices in years.

PRICES OF HARRISONS' APRICOT TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.27	\$0.23	\$0.20 each
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

Alexander. Early, prolific, freestone, orange with red blush Russian variety. Hardy where peaches cannot be grown.

Early Golden. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet. It is a hardy, prolific bearer; ripens first of July.

Moorpark. Summer. Early, yellow with red cheek, juicy, sweet, rich, freestone. Very productive; a European variety.

Superb. Medium size, light salmon-colored fruit. Hardy.

NECTARINES

There is a mistaken idea that the nectarine is a cross between the peach and something else, while it is really nothing more or less than a smooth skinned peach. The trees bear fully as well as the peach, and for canning, drying and shipping, it has so many points in its favor that it is difficult indeed to comprehend why planters have not engaged in nectarine culture more extensively than they have. The melting, juicy texture of the nectarine and its delicious flavor furnishes one of the most delightful fruits for eating during the summer. Plant a few trees in your home orchard this year.

PRICES OF HARRISONS' NECTARINE TREES

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 49 trees	50 to 299 trees	300 to 599 trees	600 to 1000 trees
5 to 6 feet....	\$0.55	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.25 each
4 to 5 feet....	.45	.35	.27	.23	.20 each
3 to 4 feet....	.35	.27	.22	.18	.15 each
2 to 3 feet....	.30	.23	.18	.15	.12 each

Red Roman. Greenish yellow, red cheek, flesh golden.

Boston. Bright yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow.

NUT TREES

Are Ornamental and Profitable

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinera*). Large nut, with a sweet, nutritious kernel.

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$0.90

SCHLEY PECAN. Medium to large nuts; oblong, thin shell, rich flavor. Good grower. The best pecan grown.

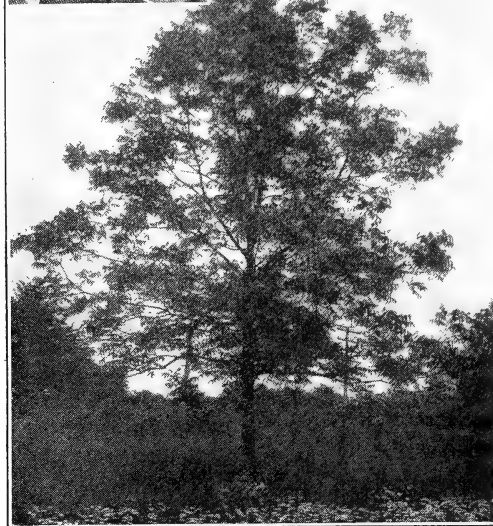
	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$0.90

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*). Rapid grower, spreading branches, large, delicious nuts, prolific bearer.

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
5 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$1.75

ENGLISH WALNUT (*Juglans regia*). Thin shelled, large, delicious nuts, producing heavy crops and demanding good prices. Most popular walnut grown

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$0.90



Schley Pecans—Best pecan—will grow satisfactorily in Middle Atlantic States



HOUGHTON. Round, medium size, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

PRICES of 2 Year No. 1 Plants
 1 to 9 plants.....\$0.20 each
 10 to 49 plants......15 each
 50 to 300 plants......10 each

CURRENTS

Currants are a big money maker and are very easy to grow. They are always in demand for making jellies, jams, preserves, etc. Every home garden should contain a dozen or more. Set plants 4 feet apart each way in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily, prune old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room. We grow only the two most popular varieties.

Fay. Red, midseason, large berries, good flavor. Excellent for jams, jellies, and preserves.

Wilder. Bunch and berries very large, bright attractive red color, even when dead ripe. Compared with Fay, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity, continues on bush much longer, ripens slightly later. Best commercial or home variety grown.

PRICES OF 2 YEAR NO. 1 PLANTS
 1 to 9 plants.....\$0.20 each
 10 to 49 plants......15 each
 50 to 300 plants......10 each

GOOSEBERRIES

Very profitable, for they are entirely hardy, easy to plant and care for and bring good returns. One or two rows in your garden will supply your family and allow you to sell some. Plant gooseberries 3 to 4 feet apart in good rich soil, and give a liberal dressing of manure every season.

Downing. Large, handsome, pale green of splendid quality for both cooking and table use, bush very vigorous.



Downing Gooseberries—Ideal for your home garden

HARRISONS' RASPBERRIES

Quick Profits — Enjoyable Work

If you are looking for quick profits and enjoyable work for your spare time, by all means put out a patch of Red and Black Raspberries. The growing cost is slight and they will succeed on most any soil. As far as their eating qualities are concerned, they stand supreme, sweet palatable fruit of the very finest flavors. Served fresh they make the finest kind of dessert, while their canning and preserving qualities are unexcelled.

Raspberries Are Easy to Grow

Raspberries will thrive and produce abundantly on any well drained soil. Prepare the soil same as you would for your garden or farm crops. For field culture Black Raspberries should be set 4 feet apart in the row with the rows seven feet apart. This requires about 1,500 plants per acre. Red raspberries should be planted closer, they should be spaced about 3 feet apart in the row and the rows 7 feet apart. This requires about 2,000 plants per acre. For garden culture both types of raspberries can be planted closer. In planting you may plow a furrow or dig the holes 6 inches square and 6 inches deep. Place the plant in hole or furrow, spread the roots, then fill the hole and press firmly against the roots. With black raspberries be careful not to break off the new sprouts. After planting cut off the old stalk an inch or two above the ground.

With Red Raspberries during the following spring while the plants are still dormant cut back the canes to a height of 3 feet and branches to a length of 6 or 8 inches. When the fruiting season is over remove all old fruiting canes and burn them. This will destroy insects and give the new wood a better chance. Confine the growth of the plant to 6 or 7 good strong canes to each hill, cutting off all other shoots or suckers as fast as they appear.

After the new growth on Black Raspberries reaches a height of two feet, pinch off the tip. This will cause them to throw out branches and grow upright. The following spring while still dormant, trim back the branches to a length of 8 to 10 inches. When through fruiting cut out and burn old fruiting canes.

Frequent shallow cultivation and hoeing during the spring, early summer and even during the fruiting season will aid greatly in conserving moisture and increasing the yield.

List of Selected Heavy Yielding Varieties Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. Midseason to late. This is the most popular Blackcap at the present time, because of its great size, firmness, and productiveness. The fruit is the largest of the Raspberry family, and is of such handsome appearance that it is sure to bring the top prices on the market.

Cumberland has never been known to fail to produce a big crop every year. This variety is perfectly hardy and tremendously productive, the bushes are vigorous, upright and healthy. Berries are a glossy black in color, not equalled by any other variety in quality, flavor and appearance. It's good to eat and good to sell.

Plum Farmer. This variety is very popular with many growers on account of its earliness of ripening.



Latham Raspberries—New variety without a peer

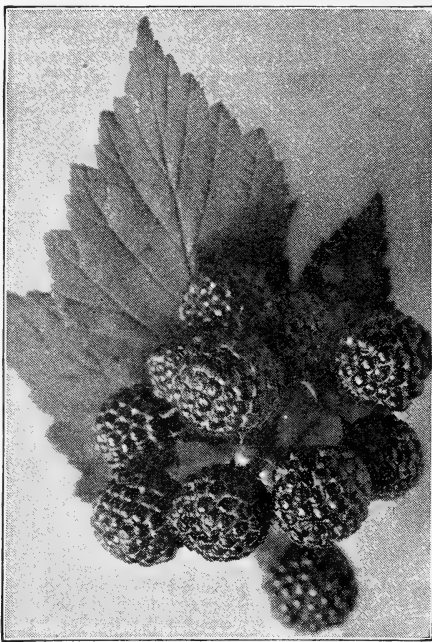
Plum Farmer has the ability to mature its customary big yield in a very short time, generally 15 to 20 days. The plants are healthy, canes strong growing. Berries are produced in clusters and are large, well colored and of first quality. The fruit ripens a week earlier than Cumberland.

Red Raspberries

CUTHBERT. An old and reliable variety that has proven the main money-maker for Raspberry growers in many sections of the country for years. The fruit is large, well colored, of superb flavor and quality. We can recommend Cuthbert as an all-around berry either for home use, canning, local market or shipping. The canes are perfectly hardy, foliage healthy. Bushes are

large and very productive. Cuthbert sets the standard by which other Red Raspberries may be judged.

LATHAM. Although this is a comparatively new variety it is entirely past the experimental stage, and we unhesitatingly give Latham to Harrison's customers as one of the very best Raspberries ever grown. This variety originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and is being grown extensively in raspberry producing regions. The sensational



Cumberland Raspberries—Leading black variety

yield of this variety have attracted the attention of growers everywhere, and everyone who has given it a trial are praising the many unusual features they have found in Latham. After thoroughly testing Latham we find it a remarkable variety in every respect and you will be both delighted and surprised after giving it a trial.

Latham is a tall, vigorous grower, the canes are extra heavy, well able to support the tremendous load of fruit. The foliage is a healthy dark green, tough and leathery, highly resistant to insects. Latham ripens with Cuthbert and is immensely productive. Covers a longer fruiting season than any other Raspberry. The berries are beauties and will cause a sensation wherever they are shown. Many of them are over an inch in diameter and they hold this large size to the end of the season. Color a dark rich red, quality of the best with full raspberry flavor.

St. Regis. This variety is by far the best fall bearing type. There is a big demand for this fine fruit in the late summer and fall, and many growers make exceptionally large profits when grown for markets. However, if you do not grow them for market by all means plant a few bushes for home use and enjoy this delicious fruit all summer and fall. St. Regis produces a big crop of fruit during the regular season and then continues bearing all summer and fall on the new canes.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES OF RED AND BLACK RASPBERRIES, EXCEPT LATHAM

SELECTED NO. 1 PLANTS

25 for	100 for	250 for	500 for	1000 for
\$1.00	\$2.50	\$5.25	\$9.50	\$17.50

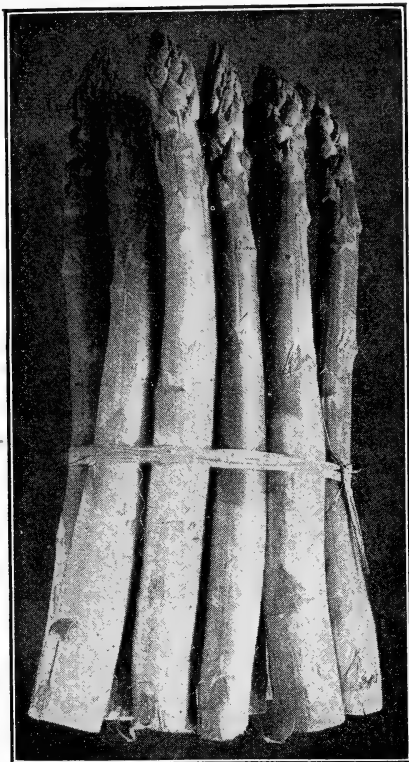
PRICES OF LATHAM RASPBERRIES

SELECTED NO. 1 PLANTS

25 for	100 for	250 for	500 for	1000 for
\$1.25	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$20.00

Don't wait until planting time to call on us for Landscape Plans—Write us today.

HARRISONS' CHOICE ASPARAGUS



Mary Washington Asparagus—Sensational New variety which has greatly out-classed all others

Being the first vegetable to come in the spring it always brings a high price on the markets. Stocks being delicious and very healthful, every garden should have a generously supply and when properly set and cared for will last a lifetime.

The Famous Mary Washington—Plant This Pedigreed Strain

There is no variety of Asparagus as good as Mary Washington and whether you are growing for home use only or for market you cannot afford to grow any other. This wonderful new Asparagus was developed and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and although it is just a recent introduction it has become famous the country over.

Rust Resistant—Profitable

Growers everywhere are discarding all other varieties in favor of the famous Mary Washington, because it is earlier, the stalks are larger, more tender and more productive than any other variety and more highly immune to rust, which means that one planting will produce profitable crops for many years.

Large—Early—Tender—Juicy

Asparagus buyers now demand Mary Washington and are willing to pay fancy prices to get it. The demand for Mary Washington is tremendous because when it is once eaten, no other variety will give satisfaction. The stalks are purplish green color, large, tender and juicy. A very rapid grower which means many cuttings.

How To Grow Asparagus

Asparagus is easy to grow and should be in every garden because it thrives everywhere. Spring is the best time to plant as soon as the soil can be worked into good condition. Dig or plow a trench ten inches deep, place the plants in this trench and spread the roots, then cover with two inches of soil, when the new growth comes through fill in two more inches and continue until trench is full. For garden culture Asparagus may be planted eighteen inches apart each way, but for field culture plant two feet apart in the row with the rows four feet apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently.

Plant Heavy Two Year Roots

We recommend planting the heavy two year roots for best results, these plants come into bearing earlier and bear heavier crops than one year plants.

PRICES OF HEAVY 2 YR. MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS

25 Roots	100 Roots	250 Roots	500 Roots	1000 Roots
\$0.50	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.25	\$7.50

PRICES OF STRONG 1 YR. MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS

25 Roots	100 Roots	250 Roots	500 Roots	1000 Roots
\$0.40	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.25	\$5.50

For those who prefer Palmetto and Martha Washington varieties we have some extra fine one and two year roots that we can supply at the same prices as Mary Washington.

HARRISONS' BLACKBERRIES

How would you like to make some extra money after your strawberries and raspberries are all gone, plant some blackberries and they will meet with ready sale; people must have some berries to eat all summer and blackberries are highly desirable. They make a very satisfactory crop on poor lands and are really a paying proposition. They are practically immune from disease and insects, one planting will provide a lot of fruit for a number of years.

How to Grow Blackberries

Blackberries are not partial as to soil or climatic conditions. If you can grow good garden or farm crops you can grow Blackberries. For field culture, plant them 4 feet apart in the row, with rows 7 feet apart. This requires about 1,500 plants per acre. Plow a furrow, or dig a hole 6 inches square and 5 inches deep with a spade. Place the plant in the hole or furrow, spread the roots, then fill with soil and press down firmly with the feet or hands. Cut off the old stalk a little above the ground. The next Spring cut back the new growth one-third, and after the fruiting season remove and destroy the old bearing wood. Cultivate and hoe shallow. Blackberries do not require staking when properly pruned.

Early Harvest—Black, very early, excellent quality, good size, ripens 10 days to two weeks before any other. Favorite commercial berry in Middle Atlantic States. Sells at fancy prices.

ELDORADO—The heavy producing qualities of Eldorado have placed it first among blackberries. Every good quality possessed by other blackberries is emphasized in Eldorado. Its berries are of enormous size, shiny jet black, sweet pleasing flavor. It is valuable for all purposes, both home and commercial, being so firm that it will remain in good condition for three and four days, and can be sent to distant markets where it always commands the highest price. This variety is making big money for other growers and it will do the same for you.

Mersereau—Brilliant black, late, very large berries, extra good quality. Heavy producer, extra strong grower.

PRICES OF NO. 1 PLANTS

25 for	100 for	250 for	500 for	1000 for
\$1.00	\$3.00	\$6.25	\$11.50	\$21.00

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—Long, mammoth blackberries, recognized by horticulturists everywhere as the leading variety. Each plump berry is a morsel of delight. Incomparably better in every way than any blackberry you ever have seen or tasted. Lucretia is a very early bearer, ripening from a week to ten days before even the earliest blackberries. This, together with the fact that they are unquestionably the finest looking berry of their kind and of such big uniform size makes them top-notchers on price in any market. For real profits be sure to plant Lucretia. For home and commercial growing Lucretia is the only variety of importance.

Planting Instructions

These are a sort of blackberry, but the vines are not self-supporting, as are the blackberries. The usual method of planting is as follows: They are set 3 feet in the row, rows 6 feet apart. Short posts are set about every fifth vine and a wire stretched about 3 feet from the ground. Each spring all the strong vines are tied to the wire, and the ends that are too long are cut off about 10 inches above the wire. Some growers cover their patches with straw in the fall and in the spring pull the vines through and trim them about 24 inches long, allowing them to creep on the ground. Either method is satisfactory.

PRICES OF NO. 1 SELECTED LUCRETIA DEWBERRY PLANTS

25 for	100 for	250 for	500 for	1000 for
\$0.75	\$2.00	\$4.25	\$7.00	\$12.00

Add 10% to your remittance if shipment is desired by Parcel Post



Lucretia Dewberries—Only dewberry worthy of commercial production

HARRISONS' STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Big Yields—Fancy Fruit—Large Profits



A field of Blakemore Strawberry plants

Plant Harrisons' Quality Strawberry Plants for profit and pleasure. Since 1884 we have experimented with strawberries, seeking the perfect development of such varieties that would prove most satisfactory both to commercial and home growers. Our soil and climate of the Eastern Shore of Maryland makes it the ideal plant-growing section of the United States.

Our strawberry plants are recognized by authorities as standard. The rich, fertile soil that is unequalled anywhere and a mild winter climate tempered by the Atlantic Ocean, give our plants a vigorous growth and sturdy root systems, which assures their uninterrupted growth after transplanting.

Strawberries Pay

Strawberries are a very profitable crop; many growers have made over \$1,000.00 per acre, but this is when everything is favorable. We believe, however, that the growers who plant our selected varieties and care for them in an up-to-date manner will make a good profit. He will not likely make a \$1,000.00 a year per acre average, but strawberries even in an unfavorable year will make some money for the grower, and in a good year when prices are high the grower will make a fancy profit. What other general farm crop will do this for you? More money in one acre of strawberries in a good year than in fifty acres of other general farm crops.

Selection of Varieties

For home use practically all the varieties we catalogue will give exceptionally fine results, but for commercial use other things are to be considered.

Early—Premier ranks as the best early berry grown and is the outstanding profit maker. Blakemore is making good and is a very desirable berry for long distance shipments.

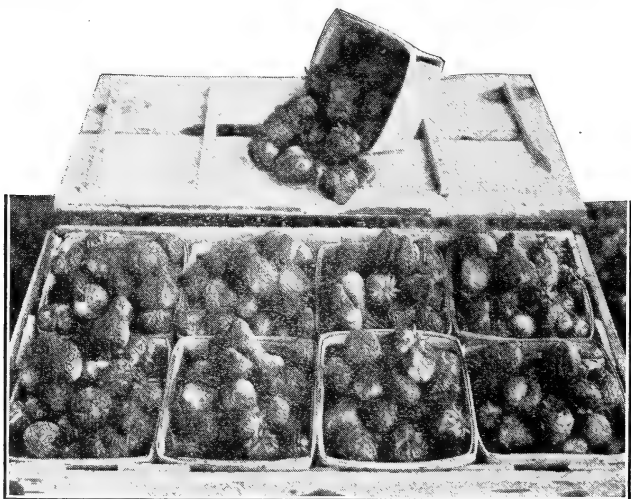
Midseason—Big Joe is still the best midseason variety of strawberry grown, while

not as universally popular as Premier, it still makes its growers money.

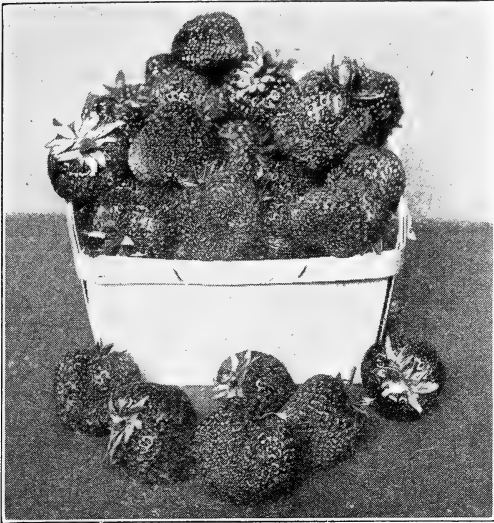
Late—Chesapeake when grown in soil that suits it is the outstanding profit maker of all varieties grown. It is equally as good for home use. Lupton is another berry that is making a good reputation with market growers.



Showing the root systems of our plants



Premier Strawberries packed in 32-quart crate



Big Joe—Always popular and dependable

Everbearing—Mastodon is by far the best variety of everbearing strawberry grown, in fact it is the only everbearer worthy of planting for profit. Excellent for Home Gardens also.

How to Grow Strawberries

Most any kind of soil that will grow field crops will grow good strawberries, but a rich sandy loam is best. They require an abundance of moisture and do particularly good on soils that are abundant in organic matter. The soil should be plowed or spaded to a depth of 6 to 8 inches and well harrowed and dragged until it is well pulverized and level. The best time to plant strawberries is during the spring just as soon as the ground can be worked into good condition. For commercial growing strawberries should be planted about 14 to 18 inches apart in the row, with rows about 3½ to 4 feet apart. This requires about 8,000 plants to set an acre. For garden culture the rows can be made closer and for hill culture they should be planted about 24 inches apart each way. In planting the root should be spread out and the crown or bud of the plants should just be at the surface of the ground. Just as soon as the plant is planted the soil should be pressed firmly against the roots and make sure there are no roots exposed next to the crown. Cultivation



Chesapeake—Greatest money maker for a late variety

should be continuous throughout the growing season. A little soil should be thrown on the runner plants to help them get rooted. The first season on all varieties except Mastodon the fruit buds should be picked off so as to give strength to the runners. A light layer of well rotted stable manure put on the plants after they are planted and also during the winter time will benefit plant and fruit production the following year.

LIST OF SELECTED AND TESTED STRAWBERRIES

Early Strawberries

BLAKEMORE. The new early shipping berry that was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been thoroughly tested in nearly all the strawberry producing centers and is rated as the best new berry in many years. Blakemore is a scientific cross between Premier and Missionary. It makes an even more vigorous growth than Missionary. We believe it is the coming early berry to plant in those sections which are distant from the markets.

KLONDYKE. An old-time variety that has been grown in the Southern and Eastern States. At one time it was the most profitable early berry, medium size, good quality, moderately productive berry.

MISSIONARY. Medium size, of good color and fine flavor. It is extensively grown in the South because of fine appearance and good keeping quality. A good commercial or home berry.

PREMIER (or Howard 17). The most perfect early berry grown today. It is in a class by itself, of all the early berries grown this is the only one of any importance. Premier fruits extra early, when berries are selling at a high price. It is a big yielder of big bright, red berries of fine flavor. Premier commences to fruit extra early and can be picked over a larger period than other early varieties. It thrives on most any type of soil and is a rampant plant maker. The above characteristics, together with its good keeping qualities, make it ideally adapted for either commercial plantings or home use. Plant Premier for Big Profits.

SENATOR DUNLAP. Big, uniformly shaped berries of handsome dark red color. Suitable for home use or market.

Midseason Strawberries

BIG JOE. The best midseason berry grown. It is a worthy companion for Premier, the best early berry and Chesapeake the best late. Big Joe is a heavy producer of brilliant red berries of extra fine flavor and firm enough to withstand long shipments. The plants are good growers and heavy yielders. This variety succeeds on all types of soil, but does extra well when given good care and fertility. Be sure to include some Big Joe in your planting this spring.

Late Strawberries

AROMA. Clean, healthy, hardy growing plants, does well on most soils. Fruit large, deep red, excellent quality for home use or market.

CHESAPEAKE. The favorite late berry with the majority of growers. It is a good producer of very large berries of good quality that withstand shipments to distant markets. All growers seem to make money on this variety when grown under conditions suitable for it, on most any highly manured soil it will grow successfully. We believe you cannot go wrong by planting this one, its large crops of fancy berries will bring the highest prices on the markets. Equally as good for home use.

GANDY. The favorite late berry in many localities. Large size and handsome appearance make it command highest prices on the market. Not quite as productive as some of the other berries, but its appearance and quality offset this. Good for either home use or commercial plantings.

LUPTON. A good late variety, large, handsome, attractive berry commanding good prices on the markets. It is similar to Chesapeake in many ways and is not quite so particular about its soil requirements. A favorite in many localities.

WM. BELT. An extra good quality late berry for home use or market. Its flavor is extraordinarily good, the berries are medium to large size, ideal for home use.

Everbearing Strawberries

MASTODON. The best everbearing strawberry known. It produces a wonderful crop of full-sized berries the first autumn after planting and follows it up with another heavy crop the next summer and fall. With this variety you harvest three big crops in the same time that is used to secure one crop from the ordinary strawberries. Mastodon is a good grower and a big producer of big, bright, red berries. The ideal berry for home use.

NOTE—All the varieties of strawberries which we offer are self-fruitful and do not require other varieties to pollinate them.

PRICES OF HARRISONS' STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	25 plants	100 plants	250 plants	500 plants	1000 plants	5000 plants
EARLY						
Blakemore	\$0.25	\$0.70	\$1.40	\$2.30	\$3.75	\$15.00
Klondyke	.25	.70	1.40	2.30	3.75	15.00
Missionary	.25	.65	1.35	2.25	3.50	14.50
PREMIER	.30	.75	1.50	2.40	4.00	18.00
Senator Dunlap	.30	.75	1.50	2.40	4.00	18.00
MIDSEASON						
BIG JOE	.30	.80	1.55	2.50	4.25	19.00
Late						
Aroma	.30	.80	1.55	2.50	4.25	19.00
CHESAPEAKE	.35	.90	1.60	2.60	4.75	21.00
Gandy	.30	.80	1.55	2.50	4.25	19.00
Lupton	.30	.80	1.55	2.50	4.25	19.00
Wm. Belt	.35	.90	1.60	2.60	4.75	21.00
EVERBEARING						
MASTODON	.50	1.15	2.75	4.50	7.75	34.00

For larger quantity than 5,000 plants, write for special prices.

Add 10% to remittance if shipment is desired by Parcel Post

PLANT HARRISONS' SELECTED GRAPE VINES

Grape vine production has long been a specialty with us and many of the largest and most profitable vineyards in the country were planted with vines grown in our nurseries. The soil on which our vines are grown is especially adapted to root growth. Our propagating stock is selected from healthy, vigorous, heavy

bearing vines. This results in a vine that will give 100 per cent satisfaction in your vineyards.

Grape Vines Are Profitable

The increasing demand for grape juice and other extracts makes this a big money crop for the farmers. Get your vineyard started now and be ready for the increased demand for grapes. For commercial vineyard Concord is by far the best.

The Best Home Fruit

Grapes are one of the most productive fruits we have. They can be grown in small spaces and trained up over buildings or fences. They are easy to grow and require very little attention except pruning. By making your selection from the varieties which we offer you can grow extra select grapes for the home. No home should be without a few varieties.

How to Plant and Care for Grapes

Grapes should be planted deeply from 6 to 8 feet apart. After planting, all the top growth should be removed except two or three of the buds which show above the ground. The secret of good grape production is in the annual pruning. In trimming grapes the best method to follow is to keep them trained on two wires run between posts, the first wire about 2½ to 3 feet from the ground, the second 5 to 6 feet from the ground. The main shoot or stock should run up to the top wire with two branches growing out from the central stock on both vines, one in each direction. Grape vines bear on the previous year's growth and it is necessary to keep them pruned vigorously. We grow only the varieties that have been proven the best in commercial vineyards and home gardens.

PRICES OF 2 YEAR NO. 1 GRAPE VINES

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 299	300 to 599	600 to 1000
Agawam	\$0.25	\$0.15	\$0.12		
Caco	.40	.35	.25		
Catawba	.25	.15	.12		
Concord	.20	.10	.07	\$0.06	\$0.05
Delaware	.25	.15	.12		
Moore's Early	.25	.15	.10	.08	.07
Niagara	.25	.15	.10	.08	.07
Worden	.25	.15	.12		

PRICES OF 1 YEAR NO. 1 GRAPE VINES

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 299	300 to 599	600 to 1000
Concord	\$0.20	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.03
Moore's Early	.25	.15	.08	.07	.05
Niagara	.25	.15	.08	.07	.05

For Larger Quantities write for Special Prices.

AGAWAM. Large dark red or brown berries, thick skin, aromatic flavor. The vine is a strong rank grower, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

CACO. A comparatively new grape that is outstanding in flavor. It is a healthy grower and bears abundantly in all sorts of climate and soil. The grapes are large in size and have a wine red over amber color. Ripens just before Concord. A very worthwhile variety to plant in the home garden.

CATAWBA. Large bunches of dark red berries, flesh pulpy with rich vinous flavor. Best quality for table use. Late.

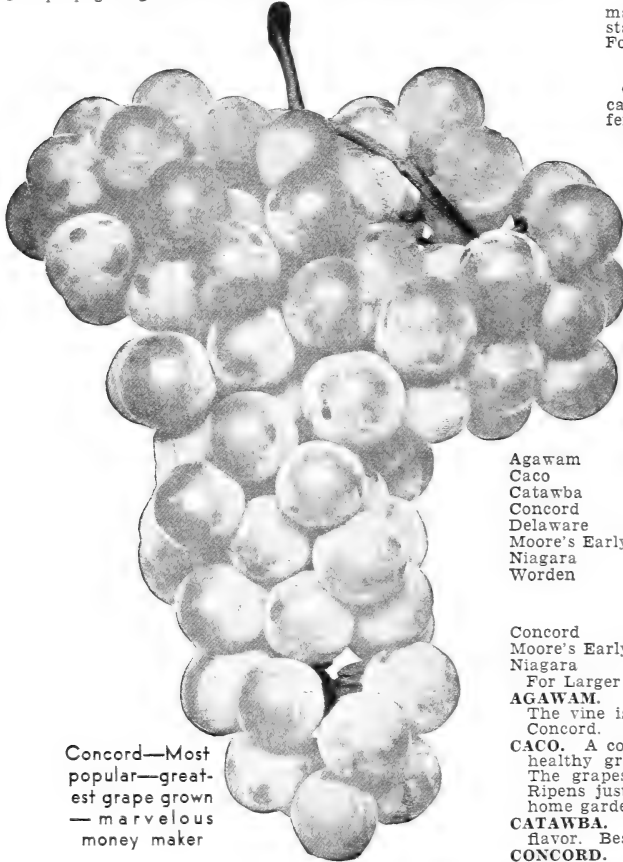
CONCORD. The most popular grape grown. It adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown in most every State in the Union. Large compact bunches of dark purplish black berries. The berries are covered with a rich bloom, skin is tender, but is sufficiently firm to carry to distant markets; flesh is juicy, sweet and tender. Vine is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. Midseason, old reliable commercial variety. Best money maker.

DELAWARE. Bunches medium size, full of large berries, which are sweet and of extra good quality. Late.

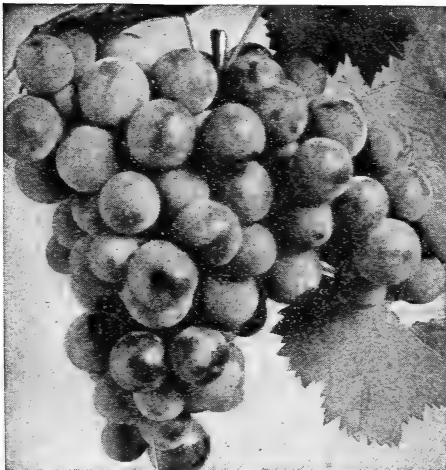
MOORE'S EARLY. Extremely dark purple, almost black. Bunches medium size, but berries are large. Flavor and quality are very much like Concord but ripens much earlier.

NIAGARA. The best of the standard, light colored grapes. Bunches of large greenish white berries, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe. Ripens about the same time as Concord or a little earlier.

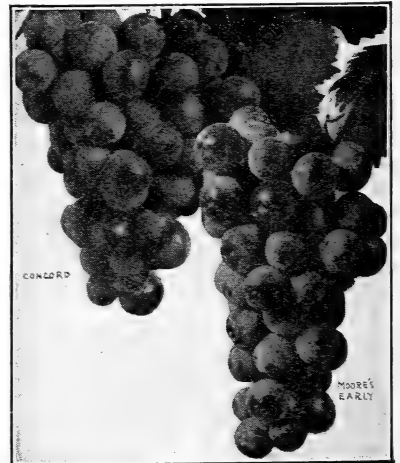
WORDEN. Large bunches of black colored berries, very highly flavored and of large size, excellent for table use. Ripens five to ten days earlier than Concord.



Concord—Most popular—greatest grape grown—marvelous money maker



Niagara—Best white grape grown



CONCORD

MOORE'S EARLY

Add 10% to your remittance if shipment is desired by Parcel Post

EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, TREES, ROSES, ETC.

For the Garden Beautiful

Every home that is built needs a finishing touch in the way of flowers, shrubs or trees. These give the final touch to the outside appearance of the grounds surrounding the home.

Nursery Stock a Good Investment

Is there any other thing about your home that grows in value, interest and beauty each succeeding year like trees and plants? Most other things are wearing out with use and age and constantly depreciating in value. That is why we say our nursery stock is a permanent and accumulative investment. What is that shade tree that cost you two or three dollars a few years ago now worth to your place? If you are contemplating a planting, not for years have you had such an unusual opportunity to secure plants of Harrisons' quality at such low prices.

You Will Enjoy Creating An Outdoor Living Room

The vogue for beauty, outside the home, as well as within, is upon us—and this new vogue finds its most charming expression in the modern outdoor living room.

This new fashion results from more than the public's consciousness of "back-yard" barrenness. It is the home owner's own solution to the problem of how to get the most value out of his property and the most enjoyment out of living. The charm of evergreens, flowering plants and trees, tastefully arranged to create a veritable living room outdoors is irresistible; and the prospect of planting a place outdoors which is attractive, livable and comfortable—where the whole family can find countless hours of enjoyable pleasure.

Harrisons' Superior Ornamentals

Nowhere in the country are the lands more fertile or productive than on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where ideal climatic conditions and location near the Atlantic Ocean insure hardiness, strong root development, so necessary for transplanting to new locations.

The varieties pictured and described in this book are the best and most satisfactory of all ornamentals. They were selected after many years of experience and tests by our experts from among hundreds of similar varieties. We are offering our customers only varieties of proven merit and hardiness. Our trees and plants are all inspected and pronounced free from insects and diseases.

Plant This Spring

With one of the finest growing seasons and prices lower than in years, landscape architects and garden lovers



Make your home grounds more attractive

are taking advantage of the "America Beautiful" spirit by purchasing their planting material now.

Gentlemen:

March 18, 1932

I received the shrubbery all in fine shape and am very well pleased with it.

Yours truly,

OLIVER C. MACEY
Annapolis, Md.



Staking Koster's Blue Spruce in our nurseries



A field of Norway Spruce

Buy From Harrisons

As in all buying, it pays to know what you are getting in buying nursery stock—you can't afford to take chances. When you buy from Harrisons' Nurseries you know that a strong, established organization with 49 successful years of experience is behind every transaction. Harrisons stand back of the quality of every plant they send out.

EVERGREENS

Truly the aristocrats of freedom, lending year around beauty to your home surroundings. We have an unusual assortment this season of evergreens in green, golden and silver, which make the most attractive combination for planting as a foundation planting in groups or as specimen trees.

Evergreens Reasonably Priced

You pay no more for Harrisons' super-grade Evergreens, all of which are selected individually as to shape and foliage, than you do for second grade stock, that is dug up in the nursery row, regardless of the development.

All our Evergreens are balled and burlapped in the fertile soil in which they are grown, thereby assuring healthy and vigorous growth for all time.

Freight is the most satisfactory way to ship Evergreens.



A block of specimen American Arborvitae

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Arbor-Vitae

American Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). Probably no evergreen is more admired than the American Arbor-vitae with its beautifully carved foliage of deep green, its graceful, refined habits and its artistic shape. These features make it indispensable in the home foundation groups and in the lawn and garden plantings. This evergreen is easy to transplant and grows under adverse weather conditions. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c

each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50 each.

Berckman's Golden Arbor-Vitae (*Biota aurea nana*). This Evergreen is the best golden form grown. The clear, golden yellow color is very rich and striking and makes a

delightful contrast when planted with other evergreens. It is a dwarf growing form and is very ornamental when planted in a foundation group. 9 to 12 in., 75c each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.00 each; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each.

Chinese Arbor-Vitae (*Biota-orientalis*). An attractive, upright evergreen, rapid grower with bright green foliage. When young it is compact and rather pyramidal in form, as it becomes older assumes the habit of a rather loose growing Red Cedar. Very useful to use for screening purposes because of its rapid growth. 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.15 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.85 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.85 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each.

Compact Parsons Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis compacta*). Natural compact, globe-shaped, dark green foliage. The ideal low-growing plant for massing against the taller evergreens in foundation plantings. 9 to 12 in., 75c each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.10 each; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 in., \$2.25 each.

Ellwanger's or Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*). A low, broad pyramidal form of evergreen with slender branches and feathery foliage. 12 to 15 in., 75c each; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.



All our evergreens are balled and burlapped for shipment, insuring their success in transplanting.

April 14, 1932

Gentlemen:

I want you to know that I received the Azaleas in good condition and they are both blooming nicely. They are very pretty and I am very proud of them.

Sincerely,

MRS. P. A. WHITEAKER,
Monticello, Arkansas

Our favorable climate and ideal soils produce superior, well developed root systems

George Peabody Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). A beautiful variety, the gold marking diffusing more deeply into the foliage than in any other tall growing evergreens. Fine as a specimen or to produce color contrast with other evergreens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). A really beautiful evergreen that should be included in every planting. It grows tall and narrow, requires no trimming and retains its bright green color throughout the whole year. A pair of them placed at the entrance or at the corner of a home makes a superb showing. Our Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae are grown with extreme care and each one is a specimen. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each.

Siberian Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis sibirica*). Dark green color, broadly pyramidal, very hardy and holds green color during the winter. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each.

CEDARS

Indian Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). Feathery blue-green foliage, graceful drooping branches, tall growing. Ideal to use as a specimen in the corners of lawns. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.75 each.

FIR

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree assuming a conical shape even when young. Dark green foliage. Should be planted in the open space, as it eventually grows into a large tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

HEMLOCK

Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage. Excellent for lawn purposes, also suited for hedges. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.50 each.

JUNIPERS

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*). A low-spreading Juniper of an unusually good color. During spring and summer it is a bright green, turning to a rich purple-bronze color in fall and winter. Unusually good for planting along slopes and places where grass will not grow. 15 to 18 in. spread, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.50 each.

Golden Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis aurea*). Low-spreading habit, bright golden foliage in the spring and summer. Useful for adding color in a foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.00 each; 1½

to 2 ft. spread, \$1.75 each.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Forms a narrow and dense column, compact, bluish green foliage. Most attractive when planted around the foundation of a home, at corners and entrances. Widely used in formal gardens. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). The most popular of all spreading evergreens. Its peculiarly graceful, distinctive manner, plus an unusually hardy nature, makes it particularly fascinating and desirable for foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.75 each.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). Handsome, dark green foliage, spreading branches forming irregular vase-shaped bush. One of the most attractive spreading evergreens grown. The ideal plant to use for low foundation plantings. Can be kept trimmed to any desired height. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.50 each.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). A tall grower of upright columnar habit and bluish green foliage. The growth is so slow that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings and other situations requiring dwarf trees. 9 to 12 in., 75c each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.00 each; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25 each.



Compact Globular Arborvitae

May 5, 1932

Gentlemen:

The three trees reached me in splendid condition. The beautiful Canadian Hemlock was a great surprise to our retiring president and the planting a great success.

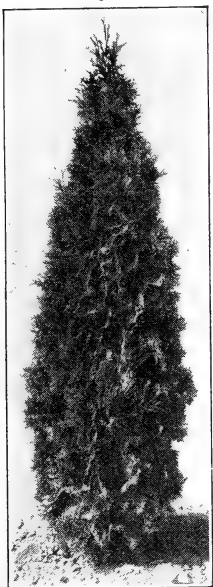
I thank you for all your troubles, many times. The Oriental Planes are putting out and I think they will grow nicely.

I am thinking about some evergreens for myself, but I believe it is too late now for spring planting.

Thanking you again,

Very respectfully,

MRS. GEORGE N. BRIGHT,
Delaware City, Delaware



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Canadian Hemlock

Although prices are lower this year, we maintain the same high quality on which our reputation is built



Irish Juniper

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus communis suecica*). Tall, columnar habit, dense fairly broad foliage, drooping tips. Resembles the Irish Juniper, but is somewhat slower growing and lighter in color. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each.

Virginia Blue Juniper. Broadly conical form and beautiful glaucous blue foliage make it one of the choicest evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

PINES

Mugho Dwarf Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*). A picturesque dwarf pine that forms a bushy, compact ball growing as broad as it does tall, seldom reaching a height of 4 feet. Foliage is dark, rich green; needles long and stiff. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each.

RETINOSPORA-CHAMAECYPARIS

Japanese Plume-like Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa*). A handsome evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage, more beautiful than a fern. Excellent for foundation plantings; can be kept pruned to any desired height. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.



Plume-like Retinospora

Japanese Golden Plume-like Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). Golden yellow color throughout the summer; compact habit of growth, similar to the Japanese Plume-like Retinospora except in color. Makes an ideal background plant in foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.

Japanese Sawara Retinospora (*Retinospora pisifera*). Light green, lacy-like foliage, bluish beneath. Quick grower, loosely pyramidal. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Japanese Golden Sawara Retinospora (*Retinospora pisifera aurea*). Habit of growth like the Sawara Retinospora but its color is bright golden. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Japanese Hinoki Retinospora (*Retinospora obtusa*). Compact; pyramidal form, slightly drooping tips, beautiful dark green, flat foliage. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.

Japanese Sulphur-Tinted Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa sulphurea*). Light yellow tips with feathery, silver-blue background. Dwarf grower, suitable for planting in front of taller evergreens. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.50 each.

Japanese Thread-like Retinospora (*Retinospora filifera*). Has long, stringy, droopy branches, bright green foliage; slow grower, very attractive. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.85 each.

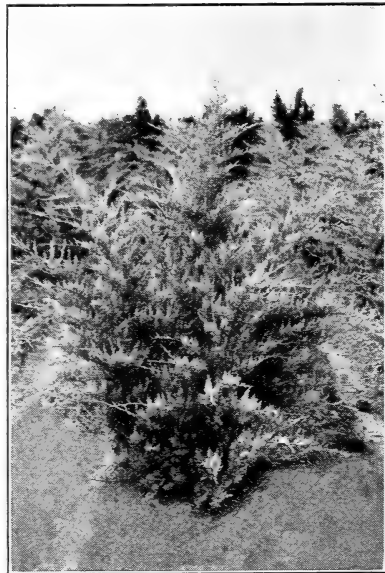
Veitch's Japanese Retinospora (*Retinospora squarrosa veitchi*). Foliage silvery blue, feathery and dense, giving a soft woolly appearance. Broad pyramidal outline, can be kept to any height by trimming. One of the best Retinosporas. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10 each.

SPRUCES

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). Foliage blue and sage-green, that distinct color which is so rare in the East. As a specimen tree on the lawn or planted in groups in front of darker colored evergreens, the Blue Spruce is at its best. No planting of evergreens can be effective without this splendid variety. 15 to 18 in., \$2.50 each.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca kosteri*). Foliage intense silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends. The trees in our nursery are grafted from the very finest specimens and have rich pronounced blue color that makes this tree so strikingly handsome. 12 to 15 in., \$3.00 each; 15 to 18 in., \$4.25 each; 18 to 24 in., \$6.00 each.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). A lofty, noble tree of open, pyramidal habit. Very popular and effective in evergreen groups and one of the best evergreens for hedges. Its color is normally a good, rich, dark green but when the new spring growth lights up the branches, the tips are silver-blue. Norway Spruce is the variety most commonly used for Christmas trees. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75 each.



Virginia Blue Juniper

April 26, 1932

Dear Sirs:

The Bartlett pear tree came on Saturday and was planted. I want to thank you for it and to say all the plants I bought this year are doing well.

Yours truly,

B. D. SPALDING,
Richmond, Virginia

Come to Berlin at any time of the year and see our nurseries and orchards. Harrisons grow the nursery stock they sell

YEWS

IRISH YEW (*Taxus baccata hibernica*). This evergreen is the aristocratic member of the Yew family. It grows tall and narrow with stout, crowded branches and spirally arranged leaves which are dark green in color. This Yew is very scarce, but everyone who sees it is enthusiastic about it. Formerly it was imported from Europe, but after all importations were discontinued by the Federal Government, American nurserymen were unable to supply their customers. Fortunately, we had some specimen plants in our nurseries from which we were able to propagate. 9 to 12 in. from pots, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50. 12 to 15 in. field grown, \$1.25 each.

JAPANESE SPREADING YEW (*Taxus cuspidata*). The beautiful Yew of moderate bushy growth, the upright spreading branches densely clothed with short leaves of dull green. Hardest of all Yews, grows in semi-shady locations. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$2.50 each.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW (*Taxus baccata repandens*). Low spreading, dwarf grower, with dark, glossy green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$2.50 each.

UPRIGHT ENGLISH YEW (*Taxus baccata capitata*). Upright grower, dense, green foliage, makes a most attractive specimen plant when full matured. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

March 21, 1932

Gentlemen:

My order of trees and evergreens came promptly and in splendid condition.

I am very much pleased with them and they have just been planted ready for the sunshine and warm rains of Spring.

Thanking you for your promptness.

Very truly,

MISS SALLIE L. LECKIE,
Crozet, Virginia



Upright English Yew

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS



Boxwood

Harrison-Grown Boxwood

Possibly no other evergreen shrub has been so much used for marking the boundaries of formal gardens, to outline flower beds, for low hedges, and for other ornamental purposes. The plants will adapt themselves to almost any situation and climate, and by judicious pruning can be trained to many forms. We believe that our stock of boxwood this year is considerably above the average, being possibly the highest quality available throughout the Union. The plants have been properly cultivated and transplanted, and are therefore in just the condition to grow rapidly when transplanted to your grounds. We are one of America's largest growers of boxwood. Boxwood will be properly dug, balled and burlapped, except customer advising otherwise.

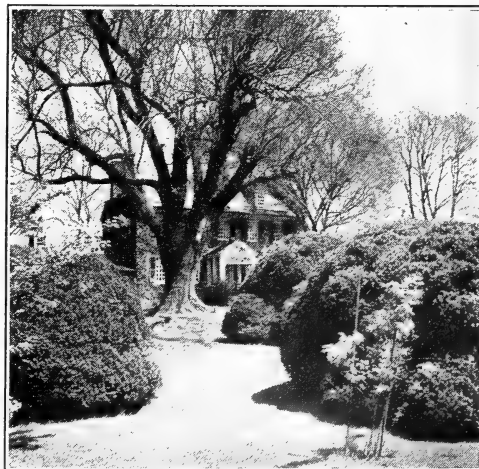
Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves evergreen, quite small, deep glossy green. An ideal plant, more extensively used for shaping in various forms than possibly any other evergreen.

	1 to 9 plants	10 to 49 plants	50 to 300 plants
8 to 10 in.	\$0.60	\$0.55	\$0.50 each
10 to 12 in.	.80	.70	.60 each
12 to 15 in.	.95	.85	.75 each
15 to 18 in.	1.15	1.05	.95 each
18 to 21 in.	1.50	1.35	1.20 each
21 to 24 in.	2.00	1.75	1.50 each

DWARF ENGLISH BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*). A widely known and popular dwarf form, evergreen foliage, small, deep green and dense. Suitable for very low hedges and edgings. This year we have an extra fine supply of small plants to offer, and at very attractive prices. Now is the time to get your boxwood garden started.

	1 to 9 plants	10 to 49 plants	50 to 300 plants
2 to 4 in. bare root wrapped in damp moss	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.08 each
4 to 6 in. bare root wrapped in damp moss	.20	.15	.12 each
6 to 8 in., B & B	.45	.40	.35 each

Tree Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). Hardy, quickest-growing, upright variety of boxwood. Large leaves being loose growing; pyramidal shape. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.



Dwarf English Boxwood will grow for centuries



Plant some Dwarf English Boxwood

HARDY AZALEAS

Azalea amoena. A dense, dwarf-growing shrub with slender branches and semi-double flowers of a bright, rosy purple color. Blooms in early spring and retains its foliage all year. 6 to 8 in. spread, 50c each; 8 to 10 in. spread, 75c each; 10 to 12 in. spread, \$1.00 each; 12 to 15 in. spread, \$1.25 each.

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. Broad, spreading habit, very bright carmine-pink flowers in spring. Beautiful evergreen foliage, one of the most striking colored flowers of any plant grown. The plant is literally covered up with blooms during the spring time. Ideal plant for adding color in front of evergreen planting. 6 to 8 in. spread, 60c each; 8 to 10 in. spread, 85c each; 10 to 12 in. spread, \$1.10 each; 12 to 15 in. spread, \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS

Green Euonymus (Euonymus japonica). Green, glossy, evergreen foliage, upright grower. Thrives under adverse soil conditions. Ideal for planting at seashores. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.85 each.

Goldspot Euonymus (Euonymus japonica aureovariegatus). Resembles the green Euonymus, except its leaves are variegated with golden color; also it is a slightly more columnar grower. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.85 each.

Bush Arbutus (*Abelia grandiflora*)

LAURELS

English Cherry Laurel (*Laurocerasus officinalis*). A valuable shrub of great vigor, beautiful broad, shining, rich evergreen foliage. Not hardy in the North. 1 to 1½ ft., 55c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.85 each.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). Most effective in June, when the clusters of pink flowers open. Good foliage, likes shady locations. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

OTHER LEADING VARIETIES

Bush Arbutus (*Abelia grandiflora*). One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-Leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, which in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the middle of June until frost, this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers tinged with pink, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimen, for groups or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Grows satisfactorily under shady locations. 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00 each.



Azalea hinodegiri

Ligustrum Lucidum. Large, thick, shiny dark green leaves; white flowers, black berries in winter. Will thrive in shady locations. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Nandina (*Nandina domestica*). A beautiful upright growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small red berries. 9 to 12 in., 75c each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.00 each.

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Greatest of all Southern ornamental trees. Large, glossy leaves, handsome white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.85 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each.

Yucca or Adam's Needle. Broad, sword-like evergreen foliage; tall creamy white flowers during July. Field-grown, extra heavy clumps, \$1.00 each.

If your home is small, we are just as anxious to landscape it as if it were big

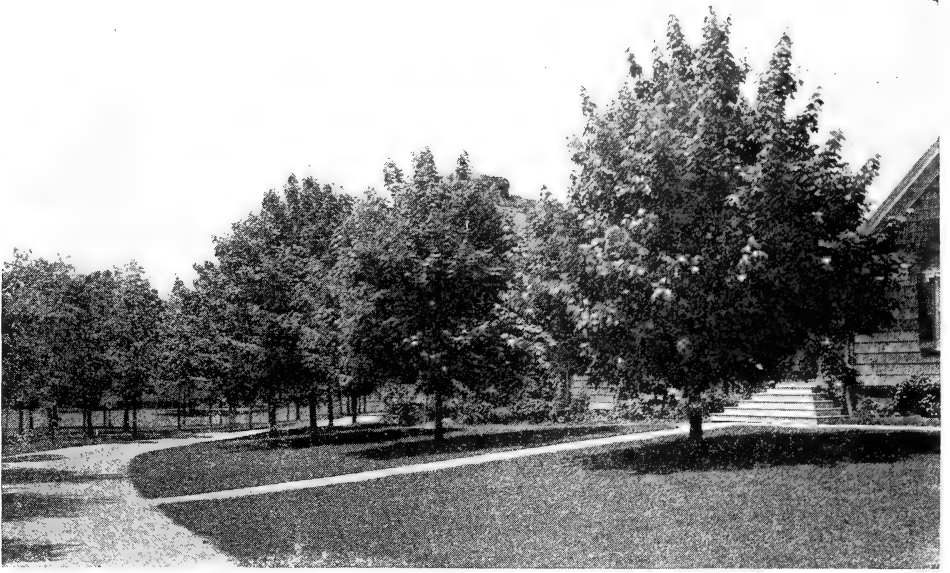
TREES FOR SHADE AND BEAUTY

To appreciate the value of trees, one has only to compare the comfort and beauty of suburban avenues on hot summer days, with the barrenness and glare of downtown city streets. For the street or as a specimen planted in the home grounds they perform a real service to man in the beauty they furnish, and protect him from the rays of the summer sun.

Shade Trees Our Specialty

We have undoubtedly more Shade Trees in salable sizes, growing in our nursery now, than any other nursery in the country. All our specimen trees are carefully selected before digging, and can be shipped either by freight or express to any destination.

The shade trees we supply are grown here at Berlin, the same as our fruit trees, and will live and grow anywhere, North or South, under any fair chances. They receive the best of care in cultivation and pruning; they are fine specimens; their roots are extra good; they are graded liberally, which means that you get good, big trees for your money. You can beautify your home grounds with Harrisons' Shade



Well developed shade trees along an Avenue

The tree is large—towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the sides of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil to be found in this country.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$0.90 each
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	1.25 each
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	1.75 each
10 to 12 ft.....	2.75	2.50 each
12 to 14 ft.....	3.50	3.25 each



Scene in our shade tree nursery

trees without great expense, and the sooner you begin the sooner you will enjoy the pleasure of owning a beautiful home.

For quantities greater than 50 trees write for special prices.

(Note: Shade trees cannot be shipped by Parcel Post.)

MAPLES

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer platanoides*). Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground.



Norway Maple—The most popular shade tree



Silver Maple

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). The name comes from the color of leaves. Underneath, these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, and probably faster than that of any other shade tree. Branches are slim and dainty rather than heavy, and the form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually—as high as 120 feet sometimes—and does well over nearly all the United States. Makes splendid quick screens or quick shade. On streets and in parks is extensively planted, and is very fine.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.70	\$0.60 each
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	.80 each
10 to 12 ft.....	1.35	1.25 each
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	1.75 each

Schwedler's Red-Leaved Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). Very similar to the Norway Maple, except in spring the leaves are purple and crimson, in summer months dark green, and when fall comes the leaves change to a brown-reddish color. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

Japanese Bloodleaf Maple (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). A very picturesque maple for use in landscape schemes, as an individual specimen or to add color to your planting. Very conspicuous, medium size bush or tree with blood red foliage. A wonderful addition to any lawn. Best color in sunny locations. 15 to 18 in., \$2.25 each; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00 each.

ELMS

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*). A noble native tree of great size, wide spreading, gracefully curving branches, growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase. The handsomest American tree for lawns, avenues and parks.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$0.90 each
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	1.35 each
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	1.75 each
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	2.25 each



Pin Oak

Moline Elm. Grows into a dense conical specimen. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each.

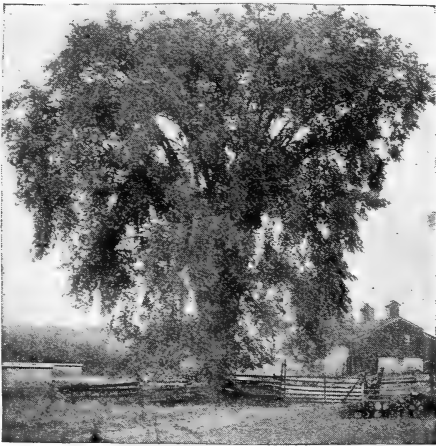
Chinese Elm (*Ulmus pumila*). This tree is of recent introduction in this country. It is a very rapid grower, typical elm-like foliage, adaptable to most every kind of soil and condition. It develops into a splendid shade tree, its vigorous growth making it very desirable where quick shade is desired. Order early as our stock on this variety is somewhat limited.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50	\$1.25 each
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	1.75 each

OAKS

PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris*). The daintiest and most graceful of the oaks, with deeply cut, bright, fresh green foliage; beautiful autumn effect. A very graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.75	\$1.50 each
8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	2.25 each
10 to 12 ft.....	3.50	3.25 each



American Elm

PLANES

ORIENTAL PLANE (*Platanus orientalis*). A rapid, upright, clean growing tree, long lived, beautiful dense foliage. It is very hardy and not affected by insects.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.90	\$0.80 each
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	1.15 each
10 to 12 ft.....	1.75	1.50 each
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	2.25 each

American Plane or Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). A very rapid growing tree for yard and street planting. The bark is grayish green and peels off during the winter. Not as desirable as the Oriental Plane, but is a much more rapid grower.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.25	\$1.15 each
10 to 12 ft.....	1.75	1.50 each
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	2.25 each

WILLOWS

bylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). A rapid-growing, hardy tree, thriving in any moist soil. The willows are valuable and interesting subjects on account of their graceful aspect.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$0.90 each

Golden Bark Weeping Willows. Similar in habit and growth to the Babylon Weeping Willow, except the bark is of golden color, making a showy effect in the winter time.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$0.90 each
8 to 10 ft.....	1.30	1.15 each

PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix discolor*). Shrub-like tree with furry catkins in early spring.

	1 to 9 trees	10 to 50 trees
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$0.20 each

POPLARS

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra italica*). A tall, spire-like tree used for screens and formal plantings. It is fast growing, distinctly ornamental and beautiful.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 49 Trees	50 to 250 Trees
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.50 each
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	.80	.70 each
10 to 12 ft.....	1.30	1.00	.90 each
12 to 14 ft.....	1.75	1.50	1.25 each
14 to 16 ft.....	2.25	2.00	1.75 each

OTHER SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

CATALPA BUNGEII or Umbrella Tree. Umbrella-shaped heads without pruning. Hardy, have large, glossy green leaves; usually planted in pairs on opposite sides of an entrance or walks.

	1 to 9 Trees	10 to 50 Trees
5 to 6 ft., 2 yr. heads.....	\$1.00	\$0.90 each
6 to 7 ft., 2 yr. heads.....	1.25	1.15 each

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). Graceful, drooping habit, silver-white bark. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

European Linden (*Tilia platyphyllos*). Pyramidal in form; its abundant foliage forms a dense shade; flowers fragrant. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each.



Catalpa Bungeii (Umbrella Tree)

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Valuable for a small lawn; orange-scarlet berries. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*). A tall and very hardy tree, with horizontal branches. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

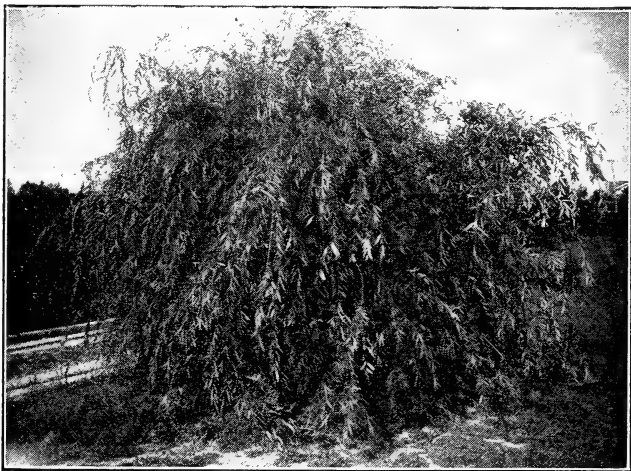
Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A shapely tree with slender, corky-ridged branches. Leaves are bright green and lustrous; in autumn they change to a pleasing tone of crimson color. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.25 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$3.00 each; 12 to 14 ft., \$4.00 each.

Teas Weeping Mulberry. Long, sweeping branches that droop and touch the ground; very attractive. 4 to 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads, \$2.00 each.

FLOWERING ORNAMENTAL TREES

Garden lovers everywhere are yearly enjoying the beauty and colorful bloom of our selected flowering trees. As a specimen on the lawn or planted in groups to shield an unsightly view, there is nothing quite so enjoyable as planting a few of these trees.

FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy double flowers in spring; a beautiful specimen when in bloom. We can supply it in pink or white. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 3 ft., 55c each.



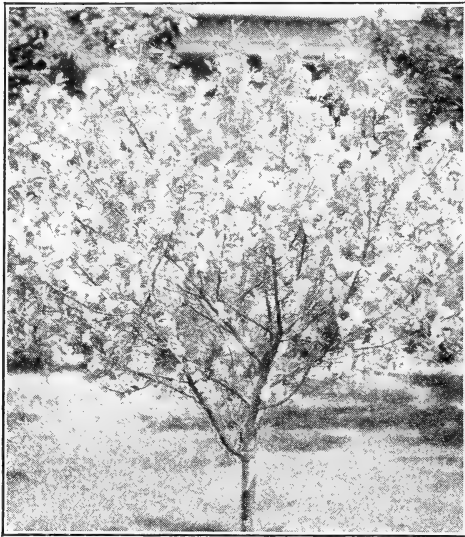
Babylon Weeping Willow



Lombardy Poplar



Oriental Plane



Bechtel's Flowering Crab Apple



A well planted home

April 11, 1932

Dear Sirs:

The Boxwood came Saturday the 9th and are lovely,
am pleased with them. Will order more this fall.

Best wishes,

MRS. S. KENNETT,
Wellville, Virginia

FLOWERING CRAB APPLES

Rounded, compact, small trees, largely used in lawn groups and high shrub borders. They are noted for their profuse early bloom of varying colors, their dense glossy handsome foliage, and their ornamental fruits.

Atrosanguinea. Single red flowers, fading to pink, early bloomer.

Bechtel's. The only genuine double-flowered Crab, when in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance.

Eleyi. Purple to red foliage, wine-colored bloom. The best red leaf sort. **Floribunda.** A large shrub or small tree with spreading habit. Early pink bloom, yellow fruit slightly tinted red.

Floribunda Purpurea. One of the best, purple foliage and flowers, dark purple fruit. An exceedingly showy variety.

Niedzwetzkyana. Purple foliage, bark tinged with red. Extra large deep pink flowers. Purple fruits.

Scheideckeri. Extremely free flowering, double pink flowers, yellow fruits.

Siberian. Single white fragrant bloom, upright grower.

PRICES OF FLOWERING CRABS

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.75
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00

A collection consisting of one each of the above eight varieties, 3 to 4 ft. size for \$5.00. Catalog price if bought separately, \$6.00.

Japanese Double Flowering Cherry. A profusion of double white blooms in early spring. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

Judas Tree or Redbud (Cercis canadensis). Rich, rosy pink flowers in early spring. Effective with evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Flowering Peach. Very beautiful, large, double blooms in the spring time. The ideal low-priced flowering tree. We can supply the flowering peach in three colors—White, red or pink. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., 45c each; 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

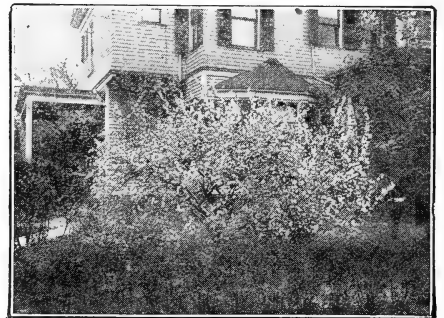
Double Flowering Plum (Prunus triloba plena). A very hardy and vigorous growing flowering tree. Early in the spring before the leaves appear it is entirely enveloped in a fleecy cloud of double pinkish flowers. Foliage is delicate, making the shrub attractive even after the flowers have disappeared. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Purple-Leaved Plum (Prunus pissardi). One of the most desirable purple-leaved trees. Holds color throughout summer; a fine specimen for bringing color into a shrubbery border.

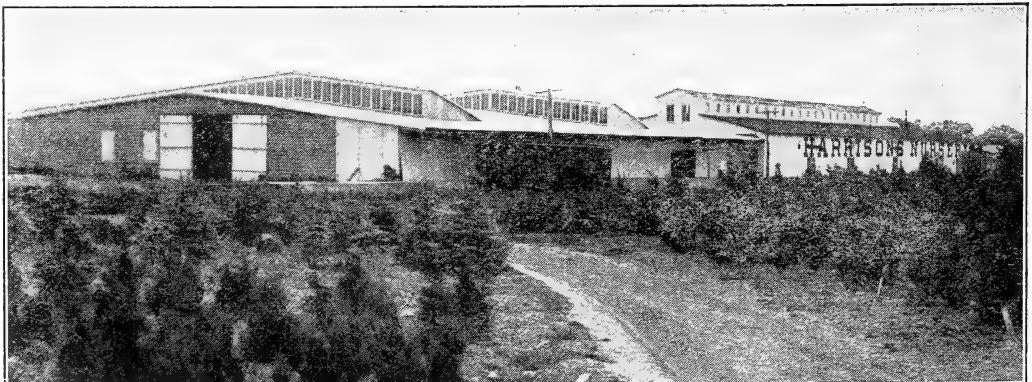
Purple - Leaved Othello Plum. Upright grower, foliage brilliant, reddish purple, holding its color throughout season. Prolific bearer, with crimson fruit producing ornamental effect.

PRICES ON BOTH VARIETIES PURPLE-LEAVED PLUMS

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.55
4 to 5 ft.....	.65
5 to 6 ft.....	.75



Flowering Peach



Scene in Harrisons' ornamental nursery—packing houses in rear

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Any house without its setting of shrubbery or flowers is unattractive, and any house, no matter how unattractive it may be, can be made attractive and pleasing with a proper planting. Many people forego the pleasure of a beautiful exterior because it is so expensive that they cannot afford the layout. This year probably offers the best opportunity to purchase shrubs, at low prices. Make your selection from the varieties offered in this catalog, the cost of which is so little in comparison to the floral beauty and satisfaction you will enjoy.

All our shrubs are strong field specimens, and grown under the ideal conditions on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*). A tall shrub with upright or slightly spreading branches. The double and single flowers are formed in varying colors. We can supply double red, double white, double pink, double purple, semi-double white with crimson center.

	1 to 9 Shrubs	10 to 50 Shrubs
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.25	\$0.20 each
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	.30 each

AFRICAN TAMARISK. Feathery, gray-green foliage; effective near water. Thrives at seashore. 1½ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 45c each.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). Pink tubular flowers, heavy bloomer, hardy; the best new shrub introduced in many years. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia magnifica*). Bushes grow from 3 to 4 ft. tall and are crowned with long racemes of lilac-colored flowers in mid-summer. Its honeyed fragrance attracts the butterflies. Tops die back during winter. 2 yr. plants, 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*). Small, green, glossy leaves; very beautiful showy flowers during midsummer to fall; noticeable object in any landscape. Not hardy North of Mason-Dixon line, but most popular Southern shrub. Pink and red varieties. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

DEUTZIAS

Handsome flowered shrubs of low and medium height for the garden or border. The flowers may be cut for house decorations in early summer.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose; appear in mid-June. 1½ to 2 ft., 20c each; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

SLENDER DEUTZIA (*Deutzia gracilis*). Dwarf grower; white flowers cover the entire plant. For base planting and edging. 12 to 15 in., 25c each; 15 to 18 in., 35c each.

DOGWOODS

Strong growing shrubs, attractive for their wealth of flowers as well as abundant berries, leaf coloring in summer and fall, and their bright colored branches in winter.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora in the nursery

GOLDEN TWIG DOGWOOD (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). Dwarf grower, branches are golden in color; most attractive in winter. 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.

RED BRANCHED OR CORAL DOGWOOD. (*Cornus alba sibirica*). Bright red bark, white flowers, blue fruit; rapid grower; beautiful winter effect. 1½ to 2 ft., 30c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 45c each.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida rubra*). One of the most popular small ornamental trees. Handsome red flowers in early spring. Makes an attractive lawn specimen. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). One of the native spring flowering small trees, with white flowers and bright red berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

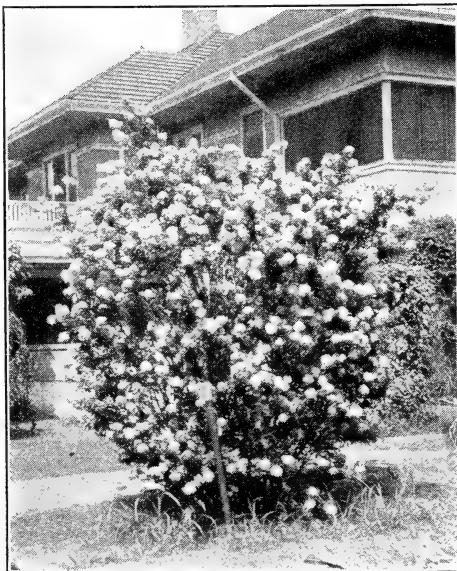
GLOBE FLOWER (*Kerria japonica fl. pl.*) Brilliant double yellow flowers borne on extremely vigorous growing plants. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.

FORSYTHIA

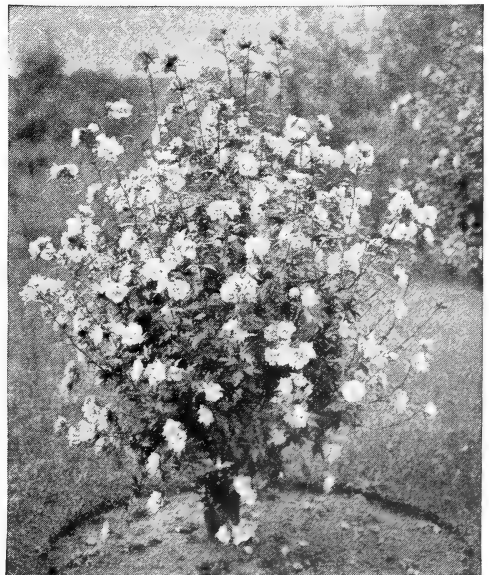
GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*). Vigorous, upright grower; profusion of yellow flowers in early spring. One of our best early blooming shrubs. 1½ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

GOLDEN BELL, WEeping (*Forsythia suspensa*). Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises; yellow flowers in early spring. 1½ to 2 ft., 30c each; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.

GOLDEN CHAIN (*Laburnum vulgare*). A tall shrub or small tree with yellow flowers in drooping racemes. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.



Pink Crepe Myrtle



Althea—Rose of Sharon



Hydrangea P. G.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLES

The upright honeysuckles have pretty bright flowers, and later showy berries throughout the fall. Should be used in shrub groups.

FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Fragrant white flowers, sometimes bursting into bloom in January. Holds green leaves into winter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each.

JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera morrowi*). Early white flowers, followed by red berries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tartarica*). Very attractive in blossom, producing an abundance of flowers followed by red fruit. Endures partial shade. We offer pink and white varieties. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

HYDRANGEAS

Among the best and most popular shrubs; valuable for their wealth of late summer blooms. Thrives at seashores as well as other locations.

HYDRANGEA PEE GEE (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). Large flowers; first snowy white, then pink, changing to reddish bronze in the fall. Blooms from middle of summer until fall. Best selling variety of hydrangeas grown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

HILLS OF SNOW (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). Huge, dense balls of small white flowers in June and July. Endures partial shade. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

PINK OR BLUE HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea otaksa*). Old favorite Southern hydrangea. When winters are severe we suggest heeling in. Large balls of pink or blue flowers; very attractive large leaves. Color depends on acidity of soil. 2 year field grown 50c each.

INDIAN CURRANT OR CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Dwarf; coral-red berries until late winter; thrives in shade. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each.

JAPANESE QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*). Scarlet flowers in April and May. No doubt one of the most attractive spring blooming shrubs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.



Weigela rosea

LILACS

COMMON LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). Old-fashioned variety so familiar in old gardens. We can furnish in either purple or white colors. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 35c each.

PERSIAN LILAC (*Syringa persica*). A tall-growing shrub with slender branches; bloom in May and June. We offer two colors, white and purple. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 35c each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 45c each.

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

These named lilacs are marvels of beauty and elegance, far superior to the older varieties. The following varieties are considered to be the very best of their respective colors.

CHARLES X. Single, purplish red flowers.

HUGO KOSTER. Purple flowers, best one of all purple lilacs.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single, very rich dark purplish red.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Single, best type of white lilac.

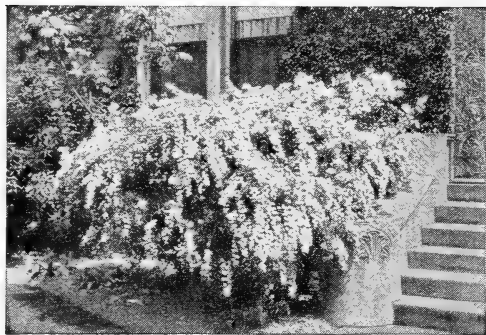
MICHAEL BUCHNER. Dwarf, double, beautiful trusses of pale lilac color.

MME. LEMOINE. Double, pure white.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double, bright blue.

	1 to 9 Shrubs	10 to 50 Shrubs
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	\$0.40	\$0.35 each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.....	.50	.45 each

Villosa Lilac. Fragrant purplish white blooms; valuable for its lateness of bloom. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 40c each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 50c each.



Spirea Van Houttei

MOCK ORANGE

GARLAND OR SWEET MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Of upright habit, and produces in June a wealth of white fragrant flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE. Magnificent variety, sweetly fragrant, semi-double white flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 30c each.

SCOTCH BROOM (*Cytisus scoparius*). Thin, green branches, yellow flowers; very attractive. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

SNOWBALLS

COMMON SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). The old-fashioned snowball; large globular clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June; makes a very attractive shrub. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 30c each.

FRAGRANT SNOWBALL (*Viburnum carlesii*). The fragrant, spicy flowers are borne in May and June. Buds before opening are an attractive pink, developing to pure white flowers. 15 to 18 in., 75c each.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). This is one of the most attractive shrubs grown. Its pure white blossoms, with heavy dark leaves, make it show up remarkably well when planted as a specimen or in a shrub group. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 45c each.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). A slender branched, upright growing shrub, with small pink flowers, followed by showy, pure white berries, which cling to the branches during fall and winter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 25c each.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB OR CAROLINA ALLSPICE (*Calycanthus floridus*). Reddish brown flowers, spicy, fragrant, June to September. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 35c each.

A hedge is beautiful and inexpensive

SPIREAS

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. Dwarf grower, bright pink flowers in June and July. Very valuable for edging in front of other shrubbery. 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each.

BILLARDI SPIREA. Long spikes of rose-pink flowers in mid-summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 20c each; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA (*Spiraea thunbergii*). White flowers in early spring, against a background of feathery yellowish green foliage. Most attractive. 1½ to 2 ft., 30c each.

VAN HOUTTEI SPIREA. The most popular shrub. It is valuable as a specimen in groups, in border planting and for hedges. The branches are slender, drooping, covered with white flowers in April or early May. It grows six to eight feet, and is unsurpassed in gracefulness and beauty.

	1 to 9 Shrubs	10 to 50 Shrubs
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.15 each
2 to 3 ft.....	.25	.20 each

SMOKE TREE OR PURPLE FRINGE (*Rhus cotinus*). The blooms have a peculiar fluffy aspect, and because of the color, which is pale purple, they give the whole tree the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

WEIGELAS

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion that they almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA. Very attractive deep carmine-red flowers, making a very showy shrub. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

PINK WEIGELA (*Weigela rosea*). The most popular Weigela sold today. It's delicate, pink, bell-shaped flowers are borne in great profusion along arching branches. 1½ to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 45c each.

WHITE KERRIA OR JETBEAD (*Rhodotypos kerriodes*). Single white flowers in the spring, followed by shining, black-colored berries. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

Harrison-Grown Hedge Plants for Utility and Beauty

Many people do not realize the value of an attractive hedge and how it will increase the worth of their grounds. A hedge of any of the selected plants listed here will add dollars to the value of your home and make its appearance more charming.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

This is the universal hedge in the East, a fact proving that Privet has greater merit under ordinary conditions for this purpose than any other plant. For live fences at village, town and country homes it is the very best of all materials. On public grounds of all kinds, in parks and cemeteries, along roads and paths, on factory grounds, and on newly subdivided areas near towns, nothing else can be used in its place, and in this place it is indispensable. California Privet is known as *Ligustrum ovalifolium* by botanists. It comes from Japan and China, and is able to stand a temperature of zero without any damage. Ten or fifteen degrees below zero do not damage it much, but twenty or thirty below will kill the wood to the ground. This is not so serious as it might be, because the roots throw up a strong growth by the next August.

Privet produces wood faster than any other shrub or tree. When you want a hedge that is thick right down to the ground, you must set the plants close together, anywhere from 6 to 18 inches apart. It is sometimes best to set in a double row, the plants "staggered" a foot apart in each line. Some people use even a triple row. The lines should be about 8 inches apart. This is the way to make the finest hedges, especially when you want them a couple of feet wide and over 3 feet high. A single row of plants will make a beautiful hedge, but it will not be so thick at the bottom, and will require careful trimming to make it as nice. When possible plow or dig a trench 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Don't throw the dirt out; just mix it thoroughly. A horse and harrow or cultivator are the best tools. When you have a fine bed of soil, plow a trench in the middle, and set the plants in dry soil. The roots should be "puddled" as soon as you unpack them, and if you do not plant at once, they should be coated with mud again just before you plant. Water if you can, after planting. A good heavy rain will do this for you. Mulch 6 inches deep with cut-grass or buckwheat hulls right after planting and watering. You can water twice a week and fertilize half a dozen times a season with good results. Cut back to within 3 inches of the ground the first season, then each April cut back again to within 6 inches of the previous year's height. This harsh treatment will force a thick, leafy growth of twigs and branches right from the ground up. By setting the plants 6 inches deeper than they were in the nursery each one will have a half a dozen or more stems coming out of the ground, and this will help greatly in keeping the hedge thick at the bottom.

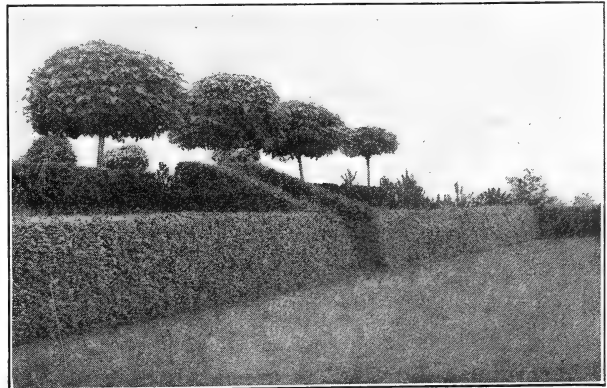


California Privet tied up ready for Packing

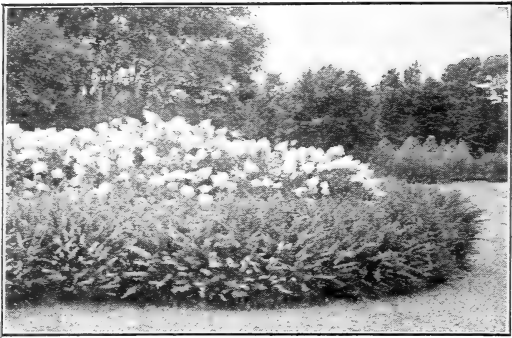


Block of California Privet in the Nursery

	1 to 9 Plants	10 to 49 Plants	50 to 299 Plants	300 to 1000 Plants
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01½ each
1 to 1½ ft.....	.05	.04	.03	.02½ each
1½ to 2 ft.....	.07	.05	.04	.03½ each
2 to 3 ft.....	.10	.07	.06	.05 each
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	.11	.09	.07 each



Hedge of California Privet



Japanese Barberry used as a border for taller shrubs

RED LEAVED BARBERRY
(Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea)

A highly important introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time a practical easily grown shrub of medium height, with good, distinctly red foliage. This must prove a boon to all types of landscaping, where studied contrasts are to be worked out with the shrub foliage depended on for colors. Red Leaved Barberry is an exact reproduction of the Japanese variety in every way—habit, leaf-formation and fruiting, but— whereas the original is a deep green from spring until fall, this variety starts off in its first foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout the winter along the spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

	1 to 9 Plants	10 to 49 Plants	50 to 300 Plants
9 to 12 in.....	\$0.28	\$0.23	\$0.17 each
12 to 15 in.....	.32	.27	.20 each
15 to 18 in.....	.35	.30	.25 each
1½ to 2 ft.....	.40	.35	.30 each
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	.40	.35 each

JAPANESE BARBERRY
(Berberis thunbergi)

If you want a hedge that will give your grounds a really natural effect, plant Japanese Barberry. If allowed to grow without pruning or training in any way, it will form a compact mass so dense that even a cat can't get through it.

For a low hedge Japanese Barberry stands at the head of the list. The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall turn to various colors which produce a very pleasing aspect. In fall this handsome plant bears a profusion of bright red berries which remain through the winter. This Barberry is without doubt one of the best hedge plants and one that requires no attention, as it can be pruned or not at the owner's discretion. Barberry is absolutely hardy. You need not fear that it will winter-kill at all. It will stand trimming, but does not need it even for wonderfully fine hedges, unless your space is very small. Along a walk, driveway, or even as a boundary hedge Barberry can be used to great advantage, whether you trim it or permit it to grow as nature intended. On account of the dense and horizontal-growing branches, the plants make a thick hedge.



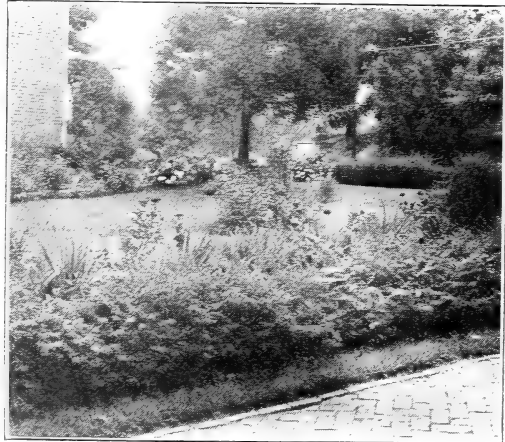
Japanese Barberry

	1 to 9 Plants	10 to 49 Plants	50 to 299 Plants	300 to 1000 Plants
12 to 15 in.....	\$0.15	\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.06 each
15 to 18 in.....	.20	.13	.10	.09 each
1½ to 2 ft.....	.25	.18	.14	.12 each

JAPANESE PRIVET
(Ligustrum japonicum)

Beautiful evergreen shrub, dense symmetrical outline. Creamy, white flowers, followed by purplish berries.

	1 to 9 Plants	10 to 50 Plants
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$0.40 each
3 to 4 ft. ....	.65	.55 each



Hedge of Red Leaved Japanese Barberry

April 12, 1932

Gentlemen:

Received invoice also two Concord and two Moore's Early, two year grape vine plants by parcel post today. Everything arrived in fine condition, the plants were first class and will give good service later when grown. My order No. 1967.

Thanking you for your promptness and good business principles, I am,

Very respectfully,
CHARLES H. NEWTON,
Washington, D. C.

VINES FOR CREEPING AND CLIMBING

Ornamental vines provide shade for porches, pergolas, and arbors. As screens they contribute privacy. As wall coverings they lend a dignified homelike permanent atmosphere to a place, and screen unsightly places that mar the beauty surrounding your home.

BOSTON OR JAPANESE IVY (*Ampelopsis veitchii*). A popular climber, clinging firmly to brick, stone or other material. Deep, glossy, green, ivy-shaped foliage which turns to cream and gold color in autumn. Strong 2 year plants, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10 plants.

HYBRID CLEMATIS

These are improved clematis of the large flowering type. Every home should have some.

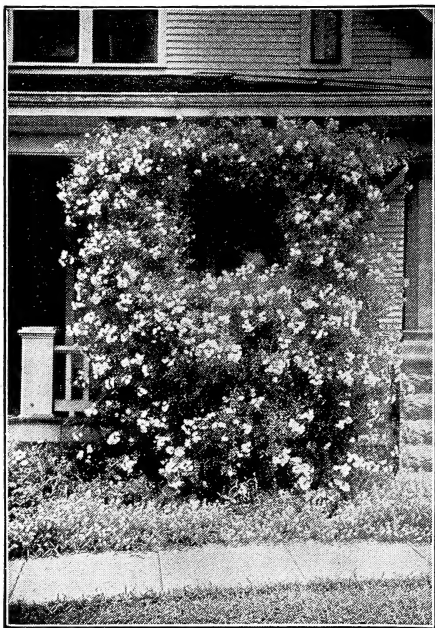
HENRY CLEMATIS. Large, waxy, pure white flowers.

JACKMANI CLEMATIS. Large, velvet, purple blooms in June and July.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE CLEMATIS. Large flowers of unusual red color. Strong 2 year plants, 70c each; \$6.50 per 10.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (*Clematis paniculata*). A splendid climber for covering porches and trellises. Flowers snowy white; produced in immense quantities during late summer and autumn. Strong 2 yr. plants 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

CHINESE WISTERIA. A rampant growing, clinging vine. Blue flowers in large drooping clusters during May and June. Strong 2 year plants, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



Sweet Autumn Clematis

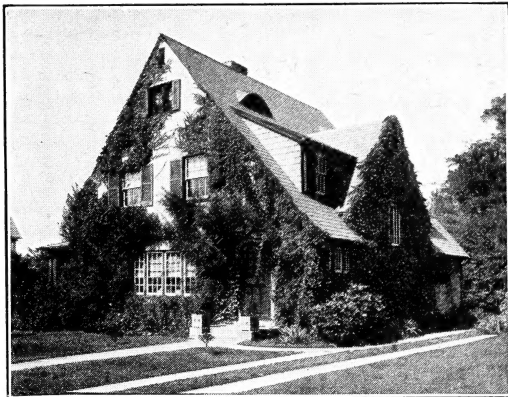
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia siphon*). Large heart-shaped leaves and quaint pipe-shaped green flowers. Strong 2 year plants 50c each.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). The most popular evergreen vine; large, deep, green glossy foliage. Excellent for covering walls. Useful for shady locations. 2 year plants, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July to fall. Strong 2 year plants, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Valuable evergreen ground cover. Will endure complete shade; very useful for planting under trees and other places where grass will not grow. Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

WINTER JASMINE (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Yellow blooms



English Ivy

in early spring; makes a very showy plant for planting on slopes or against fences. Strong 2 year plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

HARDY PERENNIALS

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra spectabilis*). In the spring-time it produces a mass of rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. Price 35c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Begins to bloom as the first signs of winter come. We offer three separate colors—white, pink and yellow. Price 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR. Bears mammoth spikes of sky blue flowers; a most attractive plant for the flower garden. Price 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

HOLLYHOCKS. This perennial is a universal favorite everywhere; flowering spikes filled with massive flowers. We offer the following double flowered types—pink, white, yellow, and red. Price, 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

PHLOX. Unsurpassed for its vivid colored flowers. Blooms in July and August. We offer three colors—pink, blue and white. Price 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

RED HOT POKER OR TRITOMA. Blooms freely from August to October; glowing orange-colored spikes three to four feet high. Price 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

CANNAS

Prices of strong roots 2 to 3 eye divisions, 10c each; 90c for 10; \$7.00 per 100.

THE PRESIDENT. The best green leaved red flowered canna grown. The flowers are immense, round, firm. Grows about 4 feet high, ideal for planting along borders and for bedding purposes.

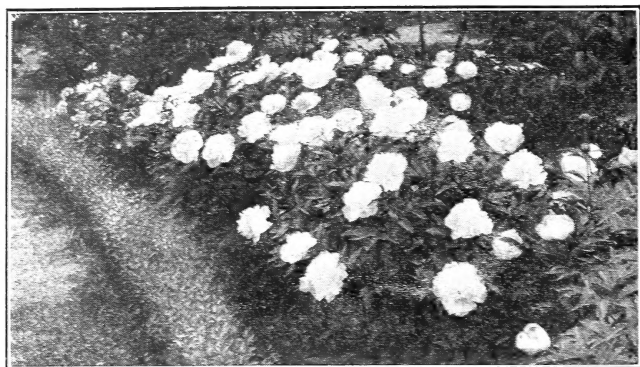
YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Foliage dark green with rich golden yellow flowers beautifully dotted red. A very attractive plant. It grows about 4 to 5 feet high.



Bed of Perennials

Make your backyard into a beautiful outdoor living room

PEONIES



Bed of Peonies

The Peony with all of its perfection of form and beauty of coloring has quickly progressed from obscurity to a preeminence second only to the rose. The peony flowers during late May and June, its blooms are very lasting when cut and in most cases are exquisitely scented. Plant Peonies during the fall or spring, fall being the best time. Peonies should be planted 2 to 3 ft. apart in deep, rich, well prepared soil, covering the buds with about one to two inches of soil. Do not expect much of them the first year, as they are slow in establishing themselves.

Prices on strong 3 to 5 eye divisions on peonies unless otherwise noted—30c each; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20.00. Mixed Color Peonies—25c each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

SELECTED VARIETIES

Alexander Dumas. Crown type; early. Brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon and chammois, creamy white collar, very floriferous.

Aurore. Lilac white flowers, semi-rose type. Late bloomer.

Avalanche. Pure snow white, with a few delicate pencilings of carmine on edge of central petals. Fragrant.

Baroness Schroeder. Very large globular rose type. Flesh



Festiva Maxima Peony

white, fading to milk white; fragrant. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. One of the finest peonies. 50c each.

Delachei. Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson-purple, extra fine late variety.

Duc de Wellington. Late midseason bomb type, white with sulphur center.

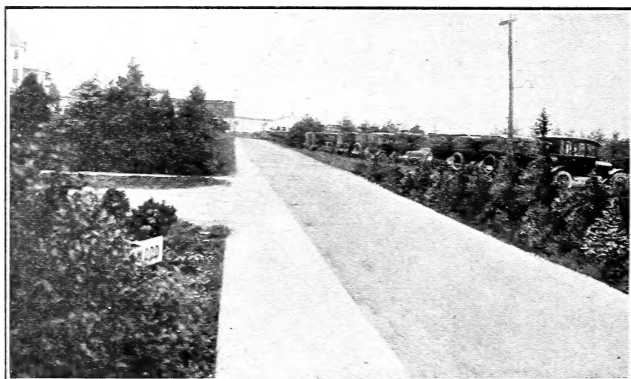
Duchesse de Nemours. Large and full, very fine form. Best commercial white, uniquely tinged with sulphur.

Edulis Superba. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals.

Felix Crousse. A very superior red. Large and globular, a typical bomb. Brilliant ruby-red; sweet fragrance. Strong vigorous grower and a free bloomer. Should be in every garden.

Festiva Maxima. Probably the most popular white peony ever introduced. An enormous bloom, snow white shading to cream at base with occasional red tip on center petals. Delightfully fragrant.

Germaine Bigot. Very large, medium compact, flat crown type. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson. Strong erect grower. Midseason.



Entrance to office, display grounds and packing houses

Jeanne d'Arc. Large crown type flower, with guards and center soft pink, and a collar of intermingled petals of pink-salmon and yellow color that makes a beautiful effect. Midseason.

LaPerle. A truly fine peony. The flowers are very large, globular, compact, rose type. The broad outer petals are delicate lilac-white, the center petals a flecked crimson. Very fragrant. Late midseason. 50c each.

La Rosiere. A beautiful midseason white of distinct form. Large semi-double, white petals surrounding a disc-like center of bright golden yellow stamens.

Madame Ducl. Large globular light mauve-rose with silvery reflex; fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer. 40c each.

Madame de Verneville. Beautiful formed flower, very broad sulphur-white guard petals, very compact center, delicate rosy white touched carmine; a grand variety.

Madame Geissler. Very large imbricated bloom, glossy silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant. A superb variety. 40c each.

Marchal Vaillant. One of the largest red varieties. Late bloomer.

Marguerite Gerard. Pink flowers changing to creamy white, central petals minutely flecked dark carmine. A free bloomer in late midseason. 40c each.

Monsieur Dupont. Large flat semi-rose type flower. The well-formed cup-shaped bloom is cream white, with the center petals conspicuously splashed crimson. Vigorous free bloomer, midseason. 50c each.

Marie Lemoine. Dwarf, extra late, and very choice in the bud. Wonderful flower of large, very compact rose form. Flower is pure white shading to cream color with carmine stripes on occasional petals; fragrant.

Philomele. Crown type. Medium size. Center violet-rose with amber-yellow anemone center changing to cream; fragrant, midseason. 40c each.

President Roosevelt. A desirable peony with a distinct shade of brilliant dark red medium size bloom. Midseason.

Sarah Bernhardt. A prize winner everywhere. Large double full blooms of a melting apple-blossom pink, lightly tipped with silver; sweetly fragrant. One of the largest and finest pink peonies grown. Late midseason bloomer. 75c each.

Umbellata Rosea. Earliest light pink, fragrant and fine. Strong and vigorous growth, free bloomer. 40c each.

HARDY FIELD-GROWN ROSES

In all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs, Roses occupy first place, for among the flowering shrubs that make for beauty and grace there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers."

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEAS

Duchess of Wellington. Long, tapering bud; very large; fragrant, saffron-yellow flower.

Etoile de France. Vivid crimson, with darker shadings.

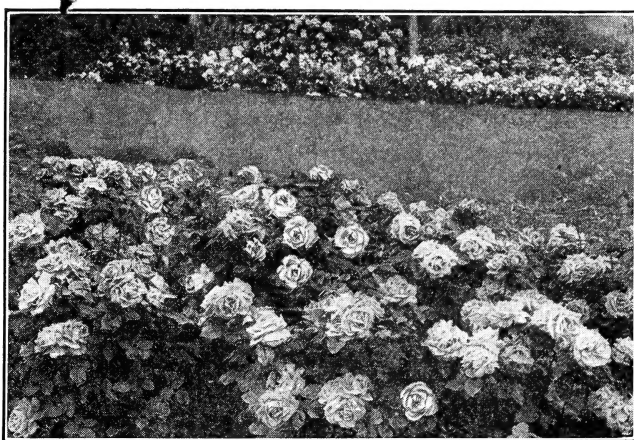
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Soft, pearly white color, shading to cream. Most popular white rose.

Los Angeles. Luminous, flame-pink color; washed with gold at the base; fragrant.

Mme. Butterfly. A harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Long-pointed, deep, coral-red buds, changing to a pleasing orange pink color.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Pointed buds of a rich yellow color, changing to a creamy yellow color after opening.



Bed of Radiance Roses—Best Pink



Kaiserin Auguste Victoria—Best White

Radiance. Large, fragrant, long-stemmed, brilliant rose-pink flowers; most popular pink rose in America.

Red Radiance. Identical with Radiance, except flowers are of a deep red color.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Long-pointed buds; large, full flowers of a most striking sunflower yellow.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF FIELD-GROWN TWO-YEAR BUDDED FIRST-CLASS EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES.

45c each \$4.00 per 10 \$35.00 per 100

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR JUNE ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki. Finest pure white rose of its type; large, very double blooms in June.

Magna Charta. Large flowers of rose-carmine.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, beautiful form, fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry red; large and full. One of the best.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF FIELD-GROWN TWO-YEAR BUDDED, FIRST-CLASS HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

45c each \$4.00 per 10 \$35.00 per 100

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

American Pillar. Large clusters of single rosy pink flowers, with yellow shadings.

Baby Rambler. Dwarf grower; clusters of crimson flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. Large, rosy crimson blooms. One of the best climbing roses.

Dorothy Perkins. Full, double, shell-pink flowers in large clusters; very attractive.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Light, shell-pink to silver flesh-color blooms; double.

Gardenia. Small yellow buds, opening to creamy white; very fragrant.

Mary Wallace. Semi-double, rose-pink blooms; salmon at base of petals; most attractive.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Large, intense scarlet-colored blooms; freely produces.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF FIELD-GROWN TWO-YEAR BUDDED OR OWN ROOT, FIRST-CLASS CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES.

40c each \$3.50 per 10 \$30.00 per 100

How to Plant Roses

Roses thrive best in a medium light, clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 or 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plants were not pruned, and the bushes will bloom all the better.



Red Radiance—Best Red

Our Liberal Guarantee

be any error and the same will be promptly corrected. Also notify the transportation company should stock appear to have been damaged in transit. We do not guarantee continued growth. A tree, shrub or plant is a living organism—it breathes, drinks and feeds and is liable to attacks of disease and insects after being transplanted to the customer's grounds. Our selling prices are very low and we cannot guarantee growth or be responsible for the nursery stock after delivery to our customers in good condition.—HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Inc.

Non-Warranty

In the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untruthfulness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.—HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Inc.

TERMS: F. O. B. BERLIN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND

We allow 5% discount for cash with order or prior to date of shipment

OTHERWISE TERMS NET

